THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 26.

The Turco-Grecian Difficulty—Naval Engagement—Terrific Storms at Sea—Loss of Life.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to the 26th ult.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Reply to the Turkish Ultimatum.

The *Times'* correspondent, under date Dec. 17, writes from Athens:—"Yesterday the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs read to the chamber the answer of the Greek Government to the Turkish demands and the ultimatum of the Porte to the House. He also informed the deputies that the ambassadors of Russia, France, and England at Constantinople supported the Turkish pretensions that the Greek Government ought to put a stop to open recruiting for the purpose of invading provinces of the Ottoman empire, that it ought to disarm the blockade-runners fitted out in the port of Syra, and protect the Cretan refugees who desired to return home from the mobs that opposed their embarkation. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs boasted that he had replied to the protecting powers in the same terms of decined refusal as in his written answer to the Ottoman Minister. Other friendly powers had given their advice that a rupture could and ought to be avoided, but the answer of the Government was that nothing could be yielded to a demand of Turkey without dishonor to Greece. The nation would be degraded by any concession to a Turkish ultimatum. The Minister concluded his speech to the Chamber by adjuring Greeks to unite firmly in the present critical position of their national affairs in order to bring the contest with the Ottoman empire to a victorious end. Most of the members evidently believe that a rupture with Turkey will, on the whole, be rather beneficial to Greece than otherwise. It will bring the Cretan difficulty to a termination, and, they believe, will hasten the annexation of the island to the Hellenic kingdom. The enthusiasm of the people is awakened, and the smothered hatred of the Orthodox to the Mussulmans is bursting forth vigorously."

Naval Engagement between the Enosis and two Turkish Frigates.

Athens (Dec. 17) Correspondence London Times.

The blockade-runner Enosis, with her Armstrong guns mounted, left Syra for her grand expedition the week before last. Having transported 900 of the troops fitted out for the invasion of Crete by the patriots at Athens, from Maina to Kimolos, a small island to the north of Candia, 600 of these troops were landed with their arms, ammunition, and provisions for five days, at a bay near Bali, in the mountains between Rethymnos and Candia, on Sunday evening, December 6. On the following Thursday, the remaining 300, commanded by D. Petropoulakes, a colonel in the Greek army, with two rifled guns and ammunition, were carried from Kimolos to Prassonesi, near the southeastern cape of Crete. And on Saturday, December 12, a large quantity of ammunition was landed at Psarephorda, further west in the province of Rhizokastron. Extraordinary exertions have been made and money has been employed, and apparently very judiciously lavished, to afford a pretext for asserting that the insurrection has again become general.

Last Monday, the 14th, the Enosis returned to Syra, having succeeded in all her operations with great skill and daring. Her entrance into port was attended by an engagement with two Turkish ships, of which the captain gives the following report:—As he approached Syra, at a distance of half a mile from land, he was pursued by a frigate bearing the flag of an Ottoman Admiral, attended by the corvette Izzedin, and was fired at with heavy guns, revolvers, and muskets, for the pursuing ships came, he says, within musket shot. The enthusiasm of the crew of the Enosis was worthy of the patriotism of Greece. They returned the fire of the Turks with great effect. One shot from their well pointed guns disabled the corvette by striking a paddle-wheel and another raked the flagship from bow to stern.

Shortly after the Enosis was anchored in the recess of the port the Ottoman frigate cast anchor at the mouth. The frigate bore the flag of the Hon. Captain Hobart, R. N., who has taken service with the Turks, as Colonel Petropoulakes has taken service with the Cretan Committee. Captain Hobart has received the rank of Vice-Admiral, and assumed the command of the Ottoman squadron blockading the insurgents in Crete. Hobart Pasha sent a communication to the nomarch (prefect) of Syra, which states the facts of the engagement somewhat differently from the report of the captain of the Enosis. He informs the nomarch that about 8 A. M. he observed that the Enosis, after having been publicly fitted out with Armstrong guns in the port of Syra, was, he believed, returning from landing a large body of armed Greeks to assist the insurrection in Crete. When he was six miles distant from land he ordered the Izzedin to fire a gun without shot as an order to the Enosis to bring to, but at the first blank fire of the Izzedin the Enosis replied with a shotted gun. The ball struck the Admiral's ship and shattered two boats. The Izzedin then fired shotted guns, and pursued the Enosis to within four miles of the port. The flagship followed, anchored, and the Admiral sent a letter to the nomarch demanding that the Enosis should be sequestered as a pirate and her process made, and that the nomarch should act energetically and without delay. Hobart Pasha observes that the Enosis has, during the last two years, while engaged in blockade-running, repeatedly violated the law of nations, and is now caught in an act of piracy which calls for legal punishment. He concludes by demanding a strict judicial investigation in the presence of the European consuls at Syra. The nomarch and the consuls immediately sent off an express steamer to Athens for instructions, and in the meantime the Ottoman Vice-Admiral remains anchored at the mouth of the port, to prevent the armed blockade-runners, Enosis and Crete, from escaping to sea. At Athens King George had already accepted the alternative of a rupture as unavoidable.

ENGLAND.

English Comments on American Finances.

The *Times* of the 24th ult., in a long editorial reviewing the financial condition of the United States, concludes as follows:—

There is another fact of the gravest importance to be considered by the incoming administration, which, indeed, underlies almost every other financial question. An inconvertible currency, amounting to nearly $400,000,000, warps more or less the judgment of every man in the United States. It is impossible to study the expressions of public opinion in the Union without seeing how the appreciation of every financial question which arises for discussion is clouded by the atmosphere of confusion which envelopes all. It enables noisy ignorance to be loud voiced without the fear of detection. It prevents the success of the sincere attempts of honest men to seek out the truth. It cloaks the inherent wrongfulness of a hundred schemes of defrauding the public creditor, which are started and occupy attention without apparently a suspicion that the same flaw reappears in different forms in each. Mr. McCulloch, it must be said to his credit, has consistently endeavored to remove this cause of error. He has been, through causes to a great extent beyond his own control, unsuccessful; but whoever may be the Secretary of the Treasury under General Grant will be bound to follow him in making this last fact to which we have adverted one of the first to which he must give his attention.

Terrific Storms at Sea — Loss of the Ship John Duncan—Thirteen Lives Lost.

From the London Express, Dec. 23.

The chief officer, Mr. Lamb, of the John Duncan, has just arrived in Liverpool from Gibraltar, where he and six of the crew had been landed from the American brig Dirigo. Mr. Lamb tells a terrible tale. The ship John Duncan, Captain Randall, sailed from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, on the 2d ultimo, with a full cargo and a deck load of deals. Immediately after leaving port she encountered fearful weather which continued up to the 10th, when it blew a hurricane from N. N. W. At night there was a tremendous sea running, and a heavy storm of rain and hail, almost every sea pooping the ship. The cabin skylight was washed away and the cabin filled with water, the stores being washed about in all directions. The ship was still running before the wind and sea; the cabin was full of water; all the clothing, nautical instruments, etc., were destroyed, and every sea broke over the ship, which was fast becoming water-logged, and steered very badly. An attempt was made to throw the deck-load overboard, and two of the crew were washed away. The remainder of the seamen were then lashed to the standing rigging. At 4 P. M., on the 11th, the ship pooped a tremendous sea, which cleared the poop of everything, carrying away all the boats, hurricane deck-house, the wheel, wheel-chains, four of the crew from the wheel, the captain, his wife, infant son, and a male passenger. The stern was knocked in, and the poop deck torn up. The ship then broached to, split three lower topsails, and lay on her port beam ends, the sea breaking over and washing away the deck load. The surviving crew took to the fore-rigging, and afterwards to the top-gallant forecastle. At 7 P. M. the ship fell over on her broadside, with her masts and yards in the water. The fore and main topmast were carried away, as was also the mizzenmast, with all the yards; the decks were swept of everything, and the port side torn up. The ship then righted, having her foremast and mainmast standing; but three of the crew were drowned. The weather continued fearful until the 12th, when it moderated, and some of the wreck was cut away from alongside to prevent to ship from breaking up. It was then found that all the provisions were destroyed, but a pig was found, and at once killed. The remainder of the crew suffered very much from want of fresh water and the eating of the raw pork, until the 17th, when a brig hove in sight, but bore away without offering any assistance. On the 23d, the brigs Dirigo and Radboni fell in with the ship, and rescued the unfortunate survivors. Among those who perished were captain and Mrs. Randall and Mr. Reed, son of the owner of the ship.

The Iron Steamer Marmora in the Gale During Four Days—Suffering of the Crew.

From the London Sun. December 24.

Captain Robinson, of the iron steamer Marmora, of Hartlepool, bound from Cardiff to Bangor, United States, with 1000 tons railway iron, arrived in the Shannon on Monday. Four of the crew were in a deplorable condition, being dreadfully wounded, arising from injuries sustained at sea in the gale of the 14th instant and following days, when the steamer was seriously damaged, and had a narrow escape of going down, owing to the dangerous nature of the cargo. The Marmora left Cardiff on the 5th instant, and experienced very severe weather up to the 14th, when, as far west as twenty degrees, she encountered the full force of one of the most violent storms ever experienced. The gale was terrific in the extreme, and raged with fury for some days, the ship, crew, and cargo being completely at its mercy, while the sea washed over her to such a height as to float the lifeboats lashed to the davits. The bows of the steamer were stove in, and the bulwarks shivered to atoms; the bridge and deck-house were totally carried away, and everything on the deck fell a prey to the violence of wind and water. The plate bows having given way, it was feared the Marmora would have gone to pieces, but she was kept well before the wind as the only chance left. The sufferings endured by the seamen upon the occasion were extreme. As the steamer dipped and tossed on the ocean the railway iron was heaved against the decks, completely driving them up, and the steamer was looked upon as all but lost. She was driven from a distance of seven hundred miles into the Shannon, and came to anchor at Tarbert Roads.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

A Great Subterranean Conflagration.

Says the Louisville *Courier-Jounal* of Jan. 7:—We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller coal mines, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburg. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of 1000 acres will not be less than $150,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member. The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburg coal region may yet be endangered.

FAILURES.

The Case of Overend, Gurney & Co.

From the London Times, Dec 21.

During the last week or more a rumor, which we have now reason to know is well founded, has been in circulation to the effect that six of the directors of this company were about to be cited before the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, at the justice room of the Mansion House, to answer a criminal charge arising out of their connection with this company. Hitherto its affairs have been the subjects of commercial liquidation and of a protracted litigation in Chancery. There have been occasional threats of resorting to a criminal tribunal for redress, but they have come to nothing until now. At length summonses have been issued against six of the principal directors, charging them with having, in July, 1865, and at other times, unlawfully conspired together, by various pretenses and representations alleged to be false and fraudulent, and by divers subtle devices and means, to induce persons to become, and by which it is alleged they did become, shareholders in the company, with intent to cheat and defraud them of certain valuable securities, bankers' checks and sums of money, and by which they were, in fact, defrauded to the amount of £3,000,000. The chief complainant is Mr. Adam Thom, LL. D., and at his instance the summonses have been obtained upon a voluminous and circumstantial information and deposition made by Mr. Oswald Howell, accountant to the shareholders, appointed by order of the Court of Chancery. Before they were issued the Lord Mayor, feeling, no doubt, all the importance of the proceeding, and the grave responsibility attaching to it, is understood to have given the matter his long and anxious consideration. The summonses are returnable at the justice-room on the 1st of January. And the investigation is likely to be exceedingly protracted, and to be adjourned from time to time. In the constitution of the bench on the occasion the public and all parties concerned will have a complete guarantee that the charge, with all the attendant circumstances, will be sifted to the utmost, and that even-handed justice will be done. The present Lord Mayor (Mr. James Lawrence) has had many years' experience as a magistrate, and has, as such, a high reputation for impartiality and dignity. He will probably be assisted, it is said, on the occasion, by Sir Thomas Gabriel, than whom there is not a more painstaking or astute man in the whole Court of Aldermen. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, of Ely place, and the interests of the defendants will be confided to some of the most eminent counsel at the criminal bar.

STATE STOCKS.

The Interest of the Commonwealth in Certain Corporations—The Cost of Our Public Improvements.

Appended to the Auditor-General's recent report is the following statement, showing the amount of stocks held by the Commonwealth in sundry incorporated companies on December 1, 1868:—

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,	$75,000
Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation,	250,307
Tioga Navigation, now railroad company,	81,647
Bristol Steam Tow-boat and Transportation,	8,000
Franklin Railroad,	100,000
Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike,	106,200
Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike,	128,217
Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike,	173 850
Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike,	68,000
Gap and Newport Turnpike,	25 600
Little Conestoga Turnpike,	10,000
Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turkpike,	64 000
Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike,	135,250
Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike,	30,000
Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre Turnpike,	25,800
Pittsburg and New Alexandria Turnpike,	48,350
New Alexandria and Conemaugh Turnpike,	16,000
Butler and Mercer Turnpike,	22 050
Mercer and Meadville Turnpike,	25,250
Anderson's Ferry, Waterford and New Haven Turnpike,	10,000
Bethany and Dingman's Choice Turnpike,	14,000
Robbstown and Mount Pleasant Turnpike,	15,000
Mount Pleasant and Somerset Turnpike,	30,000
Millerstown and Lewistown Turnpike,	35 850
Lewistown and Huntingdon Turnpike,	46,500
Indiana and Ebensburg Turnpike,	14,000
Lycoming and Potter Turnpike,	20,000
Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike,	32,200
Sugar Valley and White Deer Turnpike,	10,000
23 other turnpike companies, in amounts under $10,000,	123,250
Tunkhannock Bridge Company,	5,000
Williamsport Bridge Company,	4,000
Total,	$1,754,323
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, still deposited in the State Treasury*	5,500,000
Bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company,*	3,500,000
Grand total,	$10,754,322

*The total cost of constructing the Pennsylvania canals and railroads was $35,099,084. Of this amount about $18,615,663 belongs to the cost of the main line of the public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, which line was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the act of May 16, 1857, for the sum of $7,500,000—for which amount bonds of said company have been deposited in the State Treasury. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh bonds of $100,000 each, became due on the 21st July, 1768, 31st July, 1859, 31st July, 1860, 21st July, 1861, 31st July, 1862, 31st July, 1863, 31st July, 1864, 31st July, 1865 31st July, 1866, 31st July, 1867, and 31st July, 1868, and were redeemed by said company, leaving $5,500,000 of bonds remaining on deposit.

Of the amount referred to, $10,935,569 61 belongs to the cost of construction of the Delaware division of canal, Susquehanna division, Old North Branch division, North Branch extension, West Branch division and West Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canals; which canals were disposed of to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for the sum of $3,500 000, under the act of April 21, 1858. Bonds for said amount have been deposited in the sinking fund, as above stated.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, after coming in possession of said canals, disposed of several of the lines as enumerated above, at an excess over the amount estimated by said company of $281,250, which amount has been paid by the Wyoming Canal Company into the State Treasury.

The mortgage securing the payment of the $3,500,000 purchase money of the canals by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was surrendered to said company, agreeably to the act of March 7, 1861, and $4,000,000 of bonds of said company were deposited as collateral security for the payment of the original $3,500,000 of bonds still in the sinking fund, and a mortgage of $4,000,000 was also given to the State by said company to secure the payment of the said bonds for $4,000,000, as required in the third section of said act.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Cotton is firmer and 500 bales sold at 28¼@29. Flour dull and heavy at a decline of 5@10c; superfine, $5 90@6 25, extra, $6 75@7 20; choice $7 25@7 90; fancy, $7 25@7 85. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull, and the market favors buyers; mixed Western, 92@93c. for new; sales of 29,000 bushels. Oats dull and quotations are nominal; sales at 77@78c., and 78½c, in store. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; new mess, 29 25; old mess, $21@25 75. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 19¼@19½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 01@1 02, free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 122⅞; Reading, 94⅜; Canton Co., 53¾; Erie, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120½; Michigan Central, 114⅜; Michigan Southern, 90¾; New York Central, 156½; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 38⅞; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River, 126; 5-20s, 1862 112⅜; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; do. new, 108½@108⅝; 10-40s 103⅞; Gold, 135⅛. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109⅝.

BALTIMORE, Jan 11.—Cotton is very firm at 28½. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and nominal; prime to choice red $2 10@2 30. Corn dull and nominal at 66@72c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 50@1 60. Pork active at 83. Bacon firm; rib Sides, 17@17½c; Clear Sides 17½c; Shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19½20c. Lard firm 18½@20.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	156½	West. Union Tel.	33⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	38⅞	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	104
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Toledo & Wabash	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	90⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	72¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84	Adams Express	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com	82¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅜	United States Exp.	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¼	Tennessee 6s, new.	68½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	120¾	Gold	135⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	123½	Market dull.	

—Some of our women physicians have incomes of over $10,000 from their profession.

—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Albany in February.

—The pecuniary loss by the recent earthquake at San Francisco will, it is said, exceed three millions of dollars.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Senatorial Contest in Missouri —Schurz's Chances Improving —Chicago Clerical Troubles —The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM MISSOURI.

Sharp Contest for the Senatorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Senatorial question still agitates all minds in Jefferson City, and vigorous efforts are being made for the different candidates by their respective friends. Drake and Loan and Henderson will speak before a caucus to-night, but the interest will principally concentrate upon Drake's reply to Schurz, which is expected to be bitter. A large meeting was held in Holt county on Friday, which took strong grounds in favor of Schurz. Another was held on Saturday, in St. Joseph, which pronounced very decidedly for Schurz, and passed resolutions requesting their representatives in both houses to vote for him. Both these places are in General Loan's district.

Governor McClurg will probably be inaugurated to-morrow.

There will probably be a regular radical Senatorial caucus on Wednesday night, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate, but the friends of General Loan seem disposed to put it off if possible.

Presentation to General Kilpatrick.

HARTFORD, Jan. 11.—General Kilpatrick was presented with a magnificent silver service, worth $2000, by the soldiers of Connecticut, before a large audience at Allyn Hall, in this city, on Saturday evening.

The Catholic Clerical Difficulties.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—There is a rumor that Bishop Duggan has been cited to Rome to explain certain matters connected with the late Catholic difficulties here.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75½. Stocks steady. Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—A. M.—Cotton is firmer, and the sales will probably reach 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 11—A. M.—Turpentine, 29s. 9d. Calcutta Linseed is in demand.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 11—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. Stocks steady. Erie easier at 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—P. M.—Lard firm. Bacon, 57s. Tallow, 46s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

LONDON, Jan. 11—P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 57s.

HAVRE, Jan. 11—P. M.—Cotton is excited for both on the spot and afloat; sales at 131f. on the spot and 132½f. afloat.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Annual Report of the Directors.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders, at noon to-day, shows the following as the receipts of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1868:—

From Passengers	$360,972 64
" Coal	228 136 51
" Pig Iron	35,249 71
" Through Lumber	21,695 35
" Miscellaneous Local Freight	238,949 84
" " Through "	110,771 42
" Mails	3,215 00
" Rents, etc	7,414 81
Total	$1,015,394 29

This showed an increase over the year ending October 31, 1867, of $123,337 42. The increase from passenger receipts was $25,399 03, and from freights $97,938 39.

The expenses, including renewals and repairs, for the year, were:—

For maintenance of way	$160,606 95
For motive power	155,081 25
For maintenance of cars	75,892 82
For conducting transportation	157,566 19
For general expenses	29,315 76
Total	$577,462 88
Earnings for the year	$1,015,394 29
Expenses for the year	577,462 88
Net earnings	$437,931 41
The earnings show an increase of	123,337 42
The expenses show an increase of	62,622 04

The charges to interest account, United States and State taxes, ground rents, etc., for the year were:—

	$362,750 74
Less interest earned	7,012 03
	$355,138 71
Net earnings	$437,931 41
Interest, taxes, etc	255,138 71
Net profit for the year	$182,792 70

There has been expended within a year on permanent account:—

On construction	$103,847 70
On equipment	76 015 55
	$179,863 25

The report says:—The policy adopted of spending the net profits of the company for construction and equipment, and making scrip dividends convertible into bonds, has been adhered to, and has given very general satisfaction to the stockholders.

Grading and ballasting for double track between Berks street passenger depot and Old York road was commenced early in the summer, the rails have been laid and the work completed a large portion of the way. The double track will be extended to Abington as fast as circumstances will admit, and when completed to that point, increased accommodation can be extended to the local travel, and the through trains can be run with greater regularity.

In accordance with the provisions of the mortgage securing the six per cent. bonds of the company, requiring twenty-five thousand dollars of said bonds to be set aside annually as a sinking fund, the full amount required to this date, say two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, has been obtained and cancelled.

Since the date of the last annual report the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad has been opened from Easton to Wilkesbarre, and a daily passenger train is now run in connection with one of the trains of this company between Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have also extended their road from Wilkesbarre to Tunkhannock, and are now carrying passengers and freight, in connection with this company, from Philadelphia through to that point without change of cars.

The whole line from Tuckhannock to the New York State line is being pushed forward with great vigor, and will be opened through during the coming summer. When completed it will open a new route via North Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Philadelphia and Northern Pennsylvania and the State of New York, considerably shorter in distance than the lines now in use. The opening and extension of these roads cannot but add to the business of this company, and will require additional outlays for its accommodation. The report of Mr. Solomon W. Roberts, Engineer and Superintendent, with the tabular statements accompanying the same, are herewith respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

F. A. COMLY, President.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—Before a full bench this morning the counsel for George S. Twitchell, Jr., and the District Attorneys appeared to argue the motion made for a new trial of his case. The prisoner sat in the dock attended by his father and his friend, Mr. McCully, and appeared to be in rather low spirits. In addition to the reasons already filed in support of the motion, the following were presented this morning:—

13. Because the jury were not empanelled and sworn according to law.

14. Because the Court would not permit the prisoner to withdraw his peremptory challenge as against John Thornton.

15. Because the Court admitted statements of witnesses which were not evidence, and subsequently sought to cure the error, the irregularity, by instructing the jury to disregard them.

16. Because the Court admitted as evidence of defendant being pressed for money the statement of Mrs. Hill to Joseph Gilbert, that the defendant and his wife had robbed her.

17. Because the Court admitted evidence of the condition of prisoner's balance in bank, to infer motive, etc., upon the assurance that it would be followed by showing his inability to pay his rent, which latter fact the Commonwealth utterly failed to show.

18. Because the Court refused to allow the prisoner to show that on the Monday before the murder he was cheerful, and not despondent, to rebut the presumption that he was pressed.

19. Because the Court refused to allow the prisoner to ask the witness Lane what he did say, after having permitted the Commonwealth to ask him what he did not say.

20. Because the Court refused to permit the prisoner to prove by Dr. Gross that he had formed an opinion based upon experiments recently made that the poker could not have inflicted the wounds, although asked by the prisoner to state in his answer the thickness of the skulls experimented upon, relatively to the average thickness of the human skull.

21. Because the Court refused to permit the prisoner to show the result of said experiments.

22. Because the Court admitted the evidence of William J. Post, to show "that at or about the time spoken of by the defendant's witness (Alget), and immediately before, nothing unusual occurred about the premises situated at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets," which testimony was admitted by a divided Court, and which said testimony threw no light upon the testimony of Alget, but was calculated to mislead the jury.

23. After-discovered testimony.

Mr. O'Byrne commenced the argument in behalf of the prisoner, saying that it could not be denied that this was a case of great public importance, in which the feeling of the community was, with the aid of the press, worked up to a high pitch, and of the twelve jurors who were sworn to try the prisoner by the evidence alone, nine of them entered the box with preconceived opinions of his guilt or innocence. In the presence of these facts, it was highly proper that the Court should have laid its strong arm upon the Commonwealth's officer and restrained him from warning the jury against disappointing public expectation, and from invoking public opinion to aid him in obtaining a verdict of guilty. He should have been forbidden to say that eight or nine hundred thousand persons were anxiously awaiting the result of this trial; and if there was a miscarriage of public justice in it, a heavy responsibility would rest upon some one. When the District Attorney spoke of a miscarriage of public justice, every body must have known exactly what he meant. And a little incident, which, of course, the District Attorney could not have prevented, was sufficient to satisfy the Court that the most improper influences were brought to bear upon the jury in their consideration of the case; and this incident was the disgraceful outburst of applause from the audience that greeted the conclusion of Mr. Sheppard's speech. This of itself should induce the Court, through mercy to the prisoner and a desire to secure to every one a fair and impartial trial, to set aside the verdict in this case.

"There is no question raised here on either side to warrant me in troubling you with definitions of the various grades of homicide." This was a paragraph in the charge of the Court which should be dismissed, and should work the success of this motion. The learned Judge took it for granted that the prisoner's counsel had agreed that if the killing of Mrs. Hill was any offense at all, it was murder in the first degree, and said to the jury in terms that they were not to consider the degree of crime, but were only to say whether the prisoner was guilty or not guilty, for the rest had been arranged by the Court. But the prisoner's counsel had admitted nothing; they were not in a position to admit anything, and therefore it was error in the Court to infer any admission from them that might work to the prisoner's detriment. It was vain to argue that the Judge was more competent to fix the degree than the jury; it was his duty to instruct the jury as to the nature of the different grades, and leave them to apply the facts and say which had been committed.

As to the specification that in charging the jury in regard to experiments made to test the transmissibility of sound through Mrs. Hill's house the Judge failed to touch upon that of Officer Thorp in favor of the prisoner, no law was cited, but the fact was of vital importance to the defense, and the Judge's omission to give him the benefit of it was an error.

The Court erred in charging the jury that a "drop" of blood had been found upon the blanket in defendant's room, for there was no such evidence in the case. There was testimony in regard to a "spot" of blood, the difference between which and a "drop," in view of the peculiar issue in this case respecting coagulated and fluid blood, was of vital importance.

The Court erred in charging the jury in language which necessarily left the inference that the defense wished to account for the blood upon the prisoner's shirt and cuffs by the allegation that he got it by carrying in the body from the yard; for the theory of the defense was greatly different from that, they contending that the blood got upon these articles from the other garments worn by the prisoner.

The assignment that the Court fixed the hour for the commission of the murder was dwelt upon long and earnestly, as a most vital error.

Each specification was gone over by the speaker, whose argument had not, at the close of our report, been concluded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Money market is easier. The supply has now become about equal to the demand. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47¼@47 44-100, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 33¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129, a decline of ¼. 43¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 54¼ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 16¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10¼ for Hestonville; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122, no change; 234 was bid for North America; 30½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70½ for City; 43 for Consolidation; 52 for Union; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there were nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19¾ for preferred do.; 27 for Morris Canal; 72 for preferred do.; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 City 6s, New	100¼	600 sh Oil Cr. & Al.	b10 80
$200 do.	100¼	33 sh Far & Mec B.	122
100 sh Read R.	47 44	100 sh Cata Pf.	b30. 33¾
200 do.	c47 31	100 sh Penna R.	b60. 56½
100 do.	47 31		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¾@107. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@110; July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 108¾@109¼; 10-40s, 106¼@107¼. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@109; 10-40s, 106¾@107. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¾@135¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—The Flour Market remains quiet, but prices are without quotable change. In the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·75 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $7·25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $8 75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The supply of Wheat is quite light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at $1 85@2. Amber at $2 03@2 06, and white at $2 25@2 45. Rye is steady at $1 60@1 62 ₱ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of 3000 bush. new yellow at 90@91c. Oats are without important change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whiskey sells in a small way at $1·01@1·03 ₱ gallon, duty paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. 1800 head sold at 9½@11c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do.; and 5@7½c. ₱ pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
36. Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
113. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7¼@9¼, gr.
28. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6½@8¼, gr.
100. P. McFillen, Western, 5@11, gr.
100. P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@9 gr.
80. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@10, gr.
25. B. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
100. James McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gr.
50. E. S. McFillen, Western 8@9½, gr.
135. Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9¼, gr.
160. Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½, gr.
100. Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
80. T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 5¼@9, gr.
60. H. Chain, W. Penna, 6½@8, gr.
100. John Smith, Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
70. S. H. Frank, Virginia, 6@8, gr.
100. Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 6@8, gr.
75. Hope & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
30. M. Dryfoos, Virginia, 6@8 gr.
46. Bloom, Western, 5¼@6½, gr.
24. H. Clemson, Chester co., 7@9, gr.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cretan Bores.

From the N. Y. World.

"The speaker is one man," said a placid Oriental philosopher to a pestilent bore once upon a time—"the speaker is one man and the hearer is another, and so there is no harm done." Many an honest citizen of New York will echo this sentiment when he peruses the oratorical effusions of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bellows and the rest over the woes of the Cretans, the wickedness of the Turks, and the great obligation laid upon the American people to electrify Europe into justice to Greece. There is a class of men in all civilized countries to whom it seems to be a positive torture to be compelled to forego meddling in other people's affairs. In semi-civilized regions men of this stamp commonly take to being barbers. The barber of Turkey or Egypt has advantages for the sporadic pursuit of foreign politics and for a general intermittent supervision of mankind which are peculiar to his own country and calling. The tonsorial methods of those picturesque but obfuscated peoples are singularly primitive; and the barber of Cairo or Constantinople, having once fairly wedged his victim's head into a brass basin such as Don Quixote took for Mambrino's helmet, and having firmly seized his victim's nose between his thumb and forefinger, can thereupon proceed, perfectly at his ease, to expatiate upon all things sub and supra-lunar. The nearest approach to so commanding an opportunity for the born bores of Christendom is to be found in the pulpit. The custom of ages and certain innate instincts of decorum have erected it into a sort of social crime for a man to get up and walk out of his pew while a preacher is preaching to him. No matter how detestable may seem to him the doctrine with which he is getting drenched or pelted, there he feels himself obliged to sit. He is button-holed, so to speak, by universal Christendom. The Ages of Faith have him by the nose in the interest of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins, and his only hope is in quaint George Herbert's faith that in such a case

"God takes the text, and preacheth patience."

This divine preaching, however, only the hearer hears, and never the preacher. Whereby the preacher, getting constantly more and more accustomed to belabor an unresisting patient and to shear a dumb sheep, grows constantly worse and worse. How very dreadful a bore may thus be developed out of an average dull man, the general public happily never knows till some great political excitement, or some casual public event, summons him from his pulpit to the platform. Then quiet people, hearing, stand aghast and tremble, as the good folks at the Cooper Institute did Friday night, at the awful picture of American responsibilities and the American shortcomings in the matter of Crete held up to them hour after hour by the indefatigable Mr. Beecher and the ex-sufficate Dr. Bellows.

Of course we have all heard a great deal about the sufferings of the Cretans, and it is an article of the household, ay, of the nursery creed of all Christian born men and women, that the Turk is a monster of such hideous mien as to be hated needs but to be seen. Our ancestors, through many generations, hated this Turk with all their hearts, not the less bitterly that they were also a good deal afraid of him. Dr. Bellows himself, who has just been following in the footsteps of the Crusaders and the Apostles with boiled peas in his shoes, a pilgrim on a picnic, with his passports all in order, and a dragoman at ten dollars a day, assures us that when he first came in sight of the Turkish empire he was quite frightened at the "terrible power" of that abominable despotism. We can easily believe, therefore, that the Sphakiotes, who are fighting it at long odds on the white hills of Crete, and who get considerably more doctrine than drachmas from their "Hellenic brethren" of the mainland, are having a very bad time of it indeed. There are not so many of them, to be sure, as there were of our own Southern rebels; and we may well doubt whether their privations and their trials, in defense of their right to throw over their legitimate rulers, are at all more sharp and sore than those which were undergone for four long years by the veterans of Johnston and Beauregard and Lee. But human suffering is human suffering after all, and the hymn-book teaches us that

"Our neighbor is the suffering man,
Though at the furthest pole."

Starving Sphakiote men are not pleasant to think of, any more than starving Southern women. And if anybody asks us to weep a few tears over the heroes of Candia, and to subscribe funds for feeding their wives and children, it ought not to affect our response to the appeal that the same people make no effort to move our hearts in behalf of other "rebels" and wretches nearer home. But as we never invited the Osmanli into Europe, nor helped him to wrest Crete from the Venetians (who did a nice little business there themselves in the way of tyranny, Christians though they were), nor guaranteed either Hellas or the Sublime Porte, we really think it is a little hard that we should be all herded into a large hall every three or four months, there to be first bullied for negligence in not attending to other people's business, and then to be told that the only way in which we can repair this gross sin of omission is by making terrible faces at the Sultan. With the exception of Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, and a few other Boston peace men of the kind, nobody has yet attempted to egg us on into taking up arms and pushing the Turks over the Bosphorus. Mr. Beecher, it is true, did intimate that in a certain contingency, it might be necessary for us either to fight or to "make threats," which that reverend gentleman oddly enough regards as "the equivalent of fighting," in behalf of Crete and humanity and the gods of Greece. But even Mr. Beecher declines to insist upon our doing this just at this moment. He only entreats us to make ourselves as disagreeable as we can about Greece and Turkey to France and England and the Paris Conference. One cannot help suspecting, indeed, that Mr. Beecher's chief interest in the Cretans arises out of the fact that they may afford us such a capital chance for saying unpleasant things about the French or the English, if it will at all ease his mind to do so. There are a great many unpleasant things which may be said about them, not only with gratification to ourselves, but perhaps also with profit to them. But why make Greece and Crete a pretext for saying them? And, above all, why suffer one's cutaneous irritability about States with which we have many and close relations, or one's native or acquired incontinence of speech on moral and political themes, to lead one into doing one's worst to give the great republic the air of a spiteful and vituperative gossip among the nations? We, for our own part, dwellers in New York, well know that in this case, as in so many others, "the speaker is one and the hearer another," that all these Cretan meetings and all this Phil-Hellenic palaver are in truth mere sound and fury, signifying nothing either as to the real sympathies of the American people with a cause of which, as a rule, they know nothing at all, or as to their policy in a matter with which they have, and mean to have, nothing to do.

But all the world does not know this as well as we. These sesquipedalian speeches are done into Greek and republished in the Levant. It was only the other day that our Minister at Athens (how many people know that we have a Minister at Athens?) actually gave a lecture in that city on the "Foreign Policy of the United States," in which, if the Greek papers are to be believed, he really led the deluded subjects of Danish King George to believe that Admiral Farragut might be expected at an early day to bring Abdul-Aziz in chains to the Piræus, and carry him about Hellas, as Tamerlane carried Bajazet, in a cage, for a sign and a wonder. Such follies as this will hardly get us into serious trouble, it is true. But national disrepute, after all, is a serious trouble. And a nation which suffers itself to be paraded as a busybody is in a fair way to fall into national disrepute.

The New Cable from France.

From the N. Y. Herald.

While the company formed to lay a new Atlantic cable from the French coast to the American shore is vigorously pushing forward its work, and just as it is on the point of commencing active operations, a set of narrow-minded jobbers among our own people endeavor to throw obstacles and embarassments in the way of the enterprise. We are told that no foreign company can land a telegraph cable on the American coast without the special permission of the United States Government, and one benighted Senator is found at Washington capable of proposing in the Senate Chamber that we shall use this pretense in this age of progress to prevent the construction of this new means of communication with Europe. Such a proposition from a statesman of the Chinese Emperor a few years ago, before Burlingame's mission, might not have excited surprise; but coming from the Senate of the United States, it stamps its author as a man altogether behind the times. The proper development of the telegraph business is now the study of statesmen and the object of intelligent citizens in every country, and the progress of the world in this direction for the next ten years will no doubt be great. The need of more Atlantic cables is universally conceded, and the oppesition to the new enterprise does not come from the present cable company, whose business would be increased rather than diminished by competition, but from the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Western Union monopoly, who desire to trade upon cable news on their own account, and whose speculations would be interfered with by a cable landing directly in the city of New York. That the stockholders of the Western Union Company derive no benefit from this dog-in-the-manger policy is sufficiently evident from the fact that their stock has been run down from sixty-four to thirty-two, fifty per cent., since the present management was installed, only a little over a year ago.

The French Cable Company has the right to land its cable on the American coast and to connect with independent lines under the general law. The State of New York has the power to grant it the right of way if such an act should be necessary; but if there were really any doubt or question on these points, Congress should immediately grant the privilege to any company requiring it. We need more Atlantic cables, and especially should we seek to secure one from the French coast, as in the event of any unpleasant complications with England we should then have the means of communication with Europe through a friendly nation.

Tariff Revision.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Since it is conceded on all hands that a revision of the present tariff is desirable, we think the House decided unwisely that the bill should be kept in Committee of the Whole, instead of going back to the Ways and Means. The latter committee might make in one day modifications that would command general assent, yet which would consume many days in Committee of the Whole.

Let us endeavor to make plainer an important distinction too generally ignored:—

The duties on imports are levied for revenue, though some of them incidentally protect important branches of our home industry from overthrow by foreign competition. (The first tariff ever framed under the Federal Constitution expressly declared that it was intended to provide for the support of the Government, the payment of the public debt, and the protection of domestic manufactures.) But two-thirds of the $160,000,000 per annum now levied upon imports have no relation whatever to protection. Such are the amounts received from duties on sugar, tea, coffee, spices, silks, tropical fruits, etc. etc. True, it may be said that the sugar duty does protect the sugar industry of the lower parishes of Louisiana, while it may somewhat stimulate the production of maple sugar and of sorghum syrup; but the duty on sugar was imposed mainly, if not wholly, because of the money it would bring into the Treasury.

The imposts levied on the articles above named are high, because the Treasury must be filled. The receipts at our custom-houses are very nearly absorbed by payments of interest on the national debt, and whatever portion of those receipts are not needed to pay interest ought to be devoted to the reduction of the principal. We can collect from liquors, tobacco, incomes, and other internal sources enough to defray the current cost of the Government, and should appropriate every dollar of the custom-house receipts to the national debt.

Let it be distinctly comprehended that more than one hundred millions (five-eighths) of our duties upon imports are levied upon articles which have nothing to do with protection. If it were practicable to reduce them one-half, or to abolish them altogether, the principle of protection would be nowise affected. Those who represent these duties as protective defy common sense as well as honesty.

Can they safely be reduced?

Possibly some of them may be; but nothing should be done to this end without grave consideration. The Federal revenue is none too large at present—in fact, it is not so large as it should be. Were we buying up and burning one million dollars of public debt weekly, we might very soon fund our Five-twenties at a lower interest. It is the enormous volume of our debt, coupled with threats and fears of its repudiation, that compels us to pay so high rates of interest. We ought not only to resolve to pay our debt honestly, but actually resume paying it, in order to stiffen our credit so as to compel a reduction of interest.

In order to effect repudiation, it is nowise requisite that we should resolve to repudiate. We need say or do nothing in the premises, but simply repeal or reduce tax after tax till there shall be nothing in the Treasury wherewith to pay, when repudiation is inevitable.

Every one admits that our imports are too large in proportion to our exports—that, as a people, we overspend our income. All say that we should export more, or import less, or both. Mr. Wells has no doubt on this point.

Now, if we reduce the duties on tea, coffee, etc., etc., one of these two consequences are inevitable:—Either we shall import more of these articles, and thus increase the already heavy balance of trade against us, or we shall collect less revenue from imports. Reduce the present rates of duty one-half, and we must double our imports or diminish our revenue. Are we ready to face either of these consequences? How are we to supply the resulting deficit in revenue, or meet the increased demand for gold or bonds to satisfy our ever-increasing foreign debt?

Bear in mind that the question here mooted has nothing to do with protection. It is purely a question of revenue—of finance. The duties on iron, steel, salt, wool, woollens, cotton and linen fabrics, hardware, etc. etc., are incidentally protective, and are to be raised or reduced as we shall consider protection right or wrong. But duties of the other class rest on different grounds, and are to be upheld or diminished with almost exclusive reference to the needs of the Treasury. We counsel those who intend that the debt be honestly paid, not, while wishing the end, to deprive the Government of the means.

The Cause of the Cuban Secessionists.

From the N. Y. Times.

The address of General Dulce on taking office at Havana on January 6 will be more effective than the troops of Lersundi have hitherto been in putting down the rebellion in the eastern half of Cuba, provided the Cubans are a reasonable race. He promises them all the reforms they require; announces that the freedom of the press, the right of public meeting and representation in the Spanish Cortes are granted; and declares that Cuba shall henceforth be a constitutional province of Spain, rather than a mere dependency, without acknowledged rights or actual representation. In the conduct of the rebellion in Cuba these are the only conditions which have been openly demanded by the Cubans; to all appearance they have now gained what they say they are fighting for, and ought to be satisfied to lay down their arms.

But the Cubans are not more reasonable rebels than were our own five or six years ago. The vital question there at this time, as it was in the South then, hidden there as it was here under much talk of liberty and independence, is that of slavery. The Cuban rebels are building on the same foundation as did the Southern people, though the former have not so openly declared as the latter did that slavery is to be the corner-stone of the structure they propose. It is the maintenance of slavery for which the Cuban revolutionists are laboring and fighting most zealously, but most insanely, for their persistence in the struggle, more than anything else, will precipitate the sudden abolition of slavery, which they most fear. An effort has lately been made by the Cubans to arouse the western half of the island to insurrection, and in an address of the Revolutionary Junta to their western brethren this purpose is revealed. The language of the address forcibly reminds one of the Southern style of official proclamations and newspaper editorials during the war. Spain is pictured by the Junta as the North was by the Rebel press of 1862-63, as urging and plotting servile insurrection by "class armaments," and is charged with making "soldiers even of the criminals of the jails, prisons, and workhouses." Spain is announced as having declared "a war of extermination," and to have resolved that "Cuba shall be Africanized rather than cease to be Spanish." Of the intentions of the Cubans themselves, it is said by the Junta that they "will not accept slavery as a necessary inheritance of the past, but instead of abolishing the institution as a means to sink the island into barbarism, as is threatened by the Spanish Government, the Association will look to abolition as a means to ameliorate the moral and material condition of the laborer, and to place upon a basis more equitable, and therefore more secure, the property and wealth of the people."

This plan of gradual emancipation Spain will doubtless be glad to adopt, and we would rather trust its execution to her than to the Cuban slaveholders themselves. But Cuba's claims to separate independence no administration in Spain can allow, either as a measure of justice or a matter of necessity. The loss of Cuba would revolutionize as well as bankrupt Spain. Hence the promptitude with which troops were lately despatched to Cuba; hence the prompt issue of General Dulce's generous proclamation; and if these measures do not avail, Spain will doubtless finally resort to the abolition of slavery as a means of quelling the rebellion. The sudden liberation of the immense number of slaves of Cuba—largely in excess of the free population—would, under the present unsettled state of affairs, destroy all industrial and social organizations. The parallel between the South and Cuba would end with the publication of such proclamation of freedom in Cuba. As the relative numbers of the slaves and planters there are just the reverse of what they were in the South, the consequences of abolition in the two countries would be diametrically opposite, and instead of the comparative quiet which reigns in the South we should probably witness in Cuba the repetition of the terrible scenes of conflict between the races which occurred in Hayti when the French National Convention of 1791 most generously but most impractically proclaimed freedom there. The present system of labor in Cuba, based though it undoubtedly is on the wrongs of the black race, is its only source of wealth, and this system cannot be suddenly disturbed during a time of war without the most disastrous results.

Grant's Difficulties.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Grant's opinions about the course the Government ought, in his opinion, to pursue on the leading questions of the day, both home and foreign, begin gradually to leak out, through the medium of "conversations" with newspaper correspondents and politicians; and although conclusions drawn from reports of this kind have to be accepted with a good deal of allowance, both for misreporting and misunderstanding, we need have no hesitation in saying that the country is now in possession of the leading outlines of his policy—using the word in the constitutional sense, as covering the set of measures the President is prepared to recommend to Congress, and the set of principles in which he is prepared to act on matters lying within his discretion, and not in the Johnsonian sense, as covering what the President thinks ought to be done, or is determined to have done by any means, fair or foul, within his reach, and without regard to the opinions of Congress or the public. The most interesting and trustworthy account of Grant's views and aims we happen to have seen has appeared in the Boston *Advertiser*, whose Washington correspondence has long enjoyed the rare distinction of being sensible, accurate, and decent. According to that writer, Grant is in favor of "honesty, economy, and manliness." These are, of course, vague terms; but the correspondent gives some illustrations which help us to fix their meaning. For instance, we get a good idea of what Grant means by honesty from what he said of a certain legislator's speech—that "it was a falsehood; there was nothing on which you could put your finger and say, 'This is a lie,' but the whole thing was a falsehood, for all that; I've despised him ever since I heard him make that speech." This is excellent, but it foreshadows much trouble. We can assure him that if he criticizes speeches in this spirit he will speedily find himself at daggers drawn with a host of "good men," "sound on main questions," and brimful of "moral issues," whose friends will not relish the application of the army standard of truthfulness and candor to their "great efforts" to help humanity along the road of progress and this great country to fulfil its destinies. He must be more careful in his analyses.

As regards economy, he is opposed to all machinery of government and all government undertakings which facilitate the growth or existence of "rings," or which promise to make the payment of the national debt doubtful or difficult. He hopes somehow to secure peace and freedom at the South, through the coöperation of the Southern people, if possible; without their coöperation, if necessary. About the Tenure-of-Office act he says and has said nothing; about his opinions on the Civil Service bill the correspondent makes no report; but the General's views with regard to the appointments in the civil service appear to be precisely those on which Mr. Jenckes' bill is based; that is to say, using the discretion which the absence of such a bill leaves him, and obeying the party traditions to the extent which prudence and expediency seem to warrant, he will select his employes, whenever he can do so with a proper regard to the public interests, from the ranks of the Republican party; "but his aim first and last will be to get upright and efficient men, rather than to reward party services." "Copperheads, political time-servers, and blatant Democratic politicians" may, however, "as well send in their resignations, to take effect on the 4th of March next," the fact being that no person answering to this description can possibly have got into the public service during the last four years by any honest arts or for honest purposes.

This all reads very well, and is very assuring, but does not furnish sufficient basis for a judgment as to the character of the new administration, without some account of the strength with which the jobbers and intriguers and plunderers of the Treasury are mustering for the defense of the old *régime*. The correspondent of the *Advertiser* says that "if he could show how the jobbers are organizing their forces, and how adroitly they are laying their plans," people might be afraid about the future. The accounts which appear in nearly all the papers are of much the same tenor and effect. There is to be during the coming winter a real gathering of the clans of corruption at Washington. The various "rings" were never so strong or so well organized and audacious. The beauty of the case is that they all, knowing the noble weakness of the American public, pretend to be operating on behalf of some great moral or humanitarian idea. For instance, there is a great Ring working, as in the case of Alaska, for the extension of "the area of freedom." They want to purchase Cuba and pieces of Mexico, and it has even been suggested to annex Canada by force. Now, no great purchase or annexation of this kind can be made, in the present state of the art of peculation, without the ring pocketing enormous profits. They probably secure in the first place a share of the purchase money by bringing the scheme to a head and getting it through the Senate; they then secure another share by having the vote of the money hang fire in the House long enough to frighten the vendor, as in the Alaska case. We pass over without notice the smaller fees to "counsel" and patriotic editors of wholesome and independent papers, and the dinners and champagne to lobby agents. We pass over, too, the arrant dishonesty on the part of a nation, as of an individual, involved in borrowing money to buy real estate on speculation, when it is unable to pay debts already contracted.

The Indian ring in like manner is fighting its battle by drawing fearful pictures of the cruel and inhuman treatment which the Indians would be subjected to if they were transferred to the jurisdiction of the War Department. It accordingly demands for them continued subjection to the enlightened ministrations of the bureau, with its gigantic yearly almsgiving, its snug "agencies," and its total exemption from real responsibility; for it is easy to see that when an agent opens an account with "Black Kettle," the balance at the end of the year, owing to "Black Kettle's" limited knowledge of book-keeping, is hardly likely to be in "Black Kettle's" favor. It says, moreover, that all would go well if the naughty white men on the frontier would only treat the red man properly; but as there is no immediate prospect of any change in the white man's character, the excuses for the present abuses promise to last as long as the Indians. The whisky ring are confidently reported by the Western press to be preparing to operate on the temperance line. They are, it is said, going to call for a rise in the whisky tax from fifty cents to two dollars, in the interest of "morality" and "public order." They are going to show the desolation to homes, the injury to health, the increase of crime wought by the poisonous bowl, and they are buying up all the whisky they can find, and advising all their friends to do so, so as to create an interest strong enough to force the rise through Congress. Then they will sell out, pass the profits to their bank account, make contracts for future deliveries of whisky, and begin to work for a reduction of the tax next year, on the scientific principle of "undulations."

Whether General Grant can stand firm against all this, or whether, if he gives way, we shall not see a worse crash, a greater loosening of the bonds of morality, than has yet been witnessed in American history, are points on which a great many people feel a good deal of anxiety. Our confidence in Grant continues unabated, and it is strengthened by the almost unanimous support he is likely to receive from the press. Papers of all shades of opinion seem to be encouraging him to resist the plunderers, and it will be well if the public which lies behind the press does its part in strengthening him for the shock. The ways in which the breath of popular feeling reaches a statesman are innumerable. The press is only one of its channels. Not ody can say a good hearty word against peculators and sentimental knaves and hypocrites in the counting-house or club or parlor without contributing something to the unseen but mighty and all-pervading force by which nations are saved.

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This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
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A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
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1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Francis Coyle, aged twenty-eight years, who was struck on the head with a brick on Thursday evening, while standing in the door of his house, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. His brother-in-law, James Carr, the alleged perpetrator of the act, is still at large.

—John McAleer, aged twenty-one years, residing at Twenty-first and Summer streets, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, suffering with a serious wound in his side. He alleges that the stab was inflicted by a man named John Davis, in an oyster saloon at Thirty-first and Market streets. McAleer is not expected to live.

—By reason of developments recently made, the police of the Second district have arrested William Prettyman, on the charge of having been accessory to the shooting of the brothers Christopher and Edward Byrnes, on the night of the State election. Alderman Tittermary held him to await the action of the District Attorney.

—Officer Hale, on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, attempted to arrest a man engaged in a fight at Fourth and Coates streets, when the pugilist pulled out a knife and stabbed the officer in the side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The desperado made his escape, and Officer Hale was removed to his residence. The officer fired two shots at his assailant.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Barque Ann and Alice, for Bilbon, with 91,006 gallons; brig Van Horn, for Antwerp, with 114 803 do., and brig W. H. Buelow, for Cork, with 87,264 do., making a total of 293,073 gallons. There are now loading and chartered in the same trade ten barques.

—On Friday evening, about eight o'clock, an old gentleman, named S. N. Borrill, was waylaid in Ninth street, below Bond, and felled to the ground by being struck under the left ear. His assailant succeeded in getting his guard-chain, and while attempting to obtain possession of his watch, was frightened off by the injured man crying murder. Mr. Borrill has since been confined to his bed from the injuries inflicted on him.

—An adjourned meeting of the committee to make arrangements for the semi-centennial anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States was held on Saturday evening, in the hall, North Sixth street. P. G. Master John W. Stokes presided, and announced the various committees to whom the charge of making all preliminary arrangements will be referred. Messrs. John White, A. Taylor, and W. W. Mayberry, of the Special Committee on Music, made a report in which they recommended that the committee be authorized to employ music for the parade. The request was granted, and the committee instructed not to pay more than $175 per band. The following gentlemen were added to the committee:—C. J. Fries, Frank H. Baymore, James Sholes, Daniel Deans, and Mr. Honeybrook.

—Reserve Officers Hess and Jones, on Saturday, arrested James Haggerty, who was concerned, as alleged, in the assault on Policeman Hill, when he was shot and severely wounded, about two months ago. Haggerty is also charged with being concerned in the attempt to kill George Brotherton, and with an assault on Patrick McDonough. He was placed in one of the cells at the Central Station, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by several of his friends to release him. They climbed the wall on Fifth street, and after getting into the yard began, with drills, a joint chisel, and a jimmy, to remove the brick work from around the window-frame, intending to take it out and then force the bars. Fortunately, they were heard by night officers Warnock and Burns, who made an attempt to arrest them, in which they were not successful. They scaled the wall, and were seen a few minutes after standing at Fifth and Walnut streets. Haggerty was then removed to another cell.

—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Children's Hospital was held a few days since, at the hospital building, Twenty-second street, above Locust. The institution was founded November 23, 1855, and at that time was situated in Blight street, above Lombard. Since its opening a large number of children have been received as indoor patients, and advice and medicine given. The average number of children in the institution during the past year was 53. 5473 have been treated at the Dispensary. There were three deaths among the children. The Treasurer reported expenditures amounting to $4572·72, and a balance of $21·89. The following are the officers and managers of the institution:—President, George W. Norris, M. D.; Vice-President, George A. Wood; Treasurer, F. Mortimer Lewis; Secretary, Edward S. Clarke; Managers, George W. Norris, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., William R. Lejee, George A. Wood, W. Heyward Drayton, Morton P. Henry, Edward S. Clarke, Richard Wood, Robert M. Lewis, Henry Winsor, F. Mortimer Lewis, and Atherton Blight.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—McDevitt declines Dion's late challenge at billiards.

—Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on Saturday.

—Henry Sanford, President of the National Bank at New Haven, died on Saturday.

—Three counterfeiters of nickel coin were arrested in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—Hon. A. J. Rogers has been appointed Public Administrator of the city of New York.

—The receipts from customs at this port from the 21st to the 31st ult., inclusive, aggregated $143,063.

—Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, is out in a letter denying that the insurrection in Crete has come to an end.

—Sweeny's grain elevator and warehouse, at Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

—General Grant denies having any preference in the choice of a United States Senator from Wisconsin.

—The latest work of the Cabinet makers is Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury.

—The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

—The English mail, which was to have left New York on Saturday, is detained in consequence of overdue steamers.

—Three bales of silk goods, valued at $10,000, were stolen from the pier of the Bremen steamers at Hoboken on Friday night.

—The Savage Mining Company, San Francisco, California, declared a dividend on Friday of $4 per share, payable January 11.

—John Dixon, an Australian, has been arrested in San Francisco for extensive forgeries on the Oriental Bank of Melbourne.

—The remains of John Minor Botts were laid in state at the State Capitol of Virginia on Saturday. The funeral took place yesterday.

—General Kilpatrick was presented with a valuable silver service by the soldiers of Connecticut, at Hartford, on Saturday night.

—General Banks' bill authorizing the President to establish a protectorate over Hayti and St. Domingo will soon be submitted to the House.

—The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature has passed a joint resolution requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities from citizens of Kentucky.

—Many prominent citizens of New York have invited Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, to explain to them in a public address his Civil Service bill.

—The British schooner Alphia was wrecked in Barclay Sound during a gale. The vessel was a total loss. The captain and crew arrived at Victoria January 4.

—James Logan, charged with the murder of Charles M. Rogers in New York, on the 31st ult., voluntarily surrendered himself to the police of that city on Saturday.

—C. Brewer & Co. and W. L. Green, of San Francisco, California, have been appointed assignees of C. H. Lewars, insolvent, whose liabilities amount to £135,000.

—Two hundred lodges of Comanches have arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, offering to surrender. They were ordered to report to "Cavalry" Sheridan at Fort Cobb.

—The Board of County Commissioners of Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday subscribed $300,000 to aid the construction of the Mississippi River Railroad from thence to Paducah.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The conference for the settlement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey met yesterday. Their first session was a long one, commencing at 4 P. M. and terminating at 11 o'clock. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a very conciliatory disposition, and a peaceful result is looked forward to with confidence. The next session takes place on Tuesday.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The official journal says the Ambassadors of China receive every honor and attention, and declares that Mr. Burlingame's position in the Embassy is entirely satisfactory to the Emperor. The Ambassadors will have a formal audience with the Emperor at an early day.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—A grand banquet was given at Seville last evening. All the municipal officers of that city and many other notabies were present. One of the features of the banquet was a complimentary telegram which was sent to Espartero, wherein the guests expressed their preference for him at the head of the State, whatever the decision of the Cortes may be relative to the future form of government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—The Greek "blue book," copies of which have been received here, contains a statement that General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador to the Sultan's court, had assured Mr. Delyannes, the Greek Minister here, that the Sublime Porte would not repress any action of Greece in reference to Crete.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A Port-au-Prince despatch of January 1 reports that Salnave is in possession of Miragoane and six other towns along the coast, the inhabitants having joined with his troops in driving out the rebels. Aux Cayes had made a proposition to surrender, and it was thought these successes in the South would hasten the surrender of Jacmel and Jeremie, and thus restore the authority of the Government throughout the whole peninsula. The rebels in the North are still at St. Marks, and it is reported that they have received arms and ammunition from parties in Boston, who formerly traded with the island. The Government monopoly on coffee was removed on Dec. 30.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—News has been received here that Jesurun, the Curacoa banker who went to Europe to contract a loan for President Baez of St. Domingo, has returned unsuccessful. It is stated that his failure to obtain money will probably cause the downfall of Baez's administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Late Alaska advices state that a portion of the garrison buildings at the mouth of the Stukeen river have been destroyed by fire. Captain Kenny, U. S. A., committed suicide at Sitka by shooting himself through the heart. The news from the Queen Charlotte gold mines is encouraging. Sitka is nearly depopulated, some three hundred people having left for St. Petersburg in December.

A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20, 1868. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, had exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by rumbling and shakings of the earth.

On the morning of the 20th there was a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until walls cracked and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouse, and brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. The people, startled from sleep, rushed frantically for the plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel. The shock was felt a long distance, and in several places the ground opened and trees were uprooted, hills levelled, water courses changed, and a general upheaving of the earth took place. At the city of Manzanilla, the cathedral building, which had stood the shocks of earthquake and storms for over a century, was riven from top to bottom, and even the tiles of the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling wall of the American Hotel, and three persons were buried in the ruins of the warehouse of Wasserman & Co.

CELESTIAL ALCHEMY.

At a recent meeting of the Oriental Society, the Rev. William A. P. Martin, of Pekin, read a paper on the "Study of Alchemy in China." After tracing briefly the connection between alchemy and chemistry, the paper proceeded to its main object, namely, to demonstrate that the origin of European alchemy was to be sought in China. In support of this view the following considerations were adduced, and illustrated by citations from Chinese and other works:—

1. The study of alchemy had been in full vigor in China for at least six centuries before it made its appearance in Europe. It did not appear in Europe until the fourth century, when intercourse with the far East had become somewhat frequent. It appeared first at Byzantium and Alexandria, where the commerce of the East chiefly centred, and was subsequently revived in Europe by the Saracens, whose most famous school of alchemy was at Bagdad, where intercourse with Eastern Asia was frequent.

2. The objects of pursuit in both schools were identical, and in either case twofold—immortality and gold. In Europe the former was the less prominent, because the people, being in possession of Christianity, had a vivid faith in a future life, to satisfy their longings on that head.

3. In either school there were two elixirs, the greater and the less, and the properties ascribed to them closely correspond.

4. The principles underlying both systems are identical—the composite nature of the metals and their vegetation from a seminal germ. Indeed, the characters *tsing* for the germ, and *t'ai* for the matrix, which constantly occur in the writings of Chinese alchemists, might be taken for the translation of terms in the vocabulary of the Western school, if their higher antiquity did not forbid the hypothesis.

5. The ends in view being the same, the means by which they were pursued were nearly identical—mercury and lead being as conspicuous in the laboratories of the East as mercury and sulphur were in those of the West. It is of less significance to add that many other substances were common to both schools than to note the remarkable coincidence that in Chinese as in European alchemy the names of the two principal reagents are used in a mystical sense.

6. Both schools, or at least individuals in both schools, held the doctrine of a cycle of changes, in the course of which the precious metals revert to their baser elements.

7. Both are closely interwoven with astrology.

8. Both led to the practice of magical arts and unbounded charlatanism.

9. Both deal in language of equal extravagance; and the style of European alchemists, so unlike the sobriety of thought characteristic of the Western mind, would, if considered alone, give us no very uncertain indication of its origin in the fervid fancy of the Orient.

—A Rocky Mountain paper publishes an obituary notice of the famous "Jim," chief of the Washoe Indians, who died recently. Jim seems to have possessed many virtues. He is said to have been a good though very dirty red man. He possessed a well-balanced head of hair, and stomach enough for all he could get to eat. His regard for truth was notable—he never meddled with it. He left no will, and his estate, consisting of a pair of boots, will have to be settled by his heirs through the medium of a game of "old sledge." After life's fitful "fever and ague" Jim sleeps well.

STUDENTS' LARKS.

The Amenities of College Life.

General Daniel Pratt, Jr., the great American traveller, was in Andover last Wednesday afternoon, and started thence for Lawrence on foot, the distance being several miles. Not far had he progressed on his journey when two young men overtook him on the way and announced themselves as a committee of the academicians of Andover, deputed to invite him to make an address. They could not entertain him in the town hall, for it was engaged; none of the other public places could be had, since the faculty had control and would not allow them to be used for the lecture; but they would provide a place in the open air, where nobody could interfere or prevent their hearing his words of wisdom. They promised him good fare and pecuniary profit. Accordingly he girded up his loins, turned in his tracks, and went with the young men to the beautiful hill of knowledge.

Daniel Pratt had a glorious supper that night, in company with a select trio, in an appurtenance of the Academy. Studiously he was kept out of the way of the "proctors," that the coming treat should not be prevented by the hand of academical authority. The place and time appointed circulated among the students, *sub rosa;* and when eight o'clock came a large crowd of hopeful (?) young fellows was gathered before the dormitory building, in which General Pratt was an honored guest. A window of the corridor on the second floor was taken out, and there General Pratt appeared, and was received with hearty applause. The General since then, has furnished, in his own handwriting, a brief sketch of his subject, in these terms:—

"I addressed them about one hour on Faith, in connection with women's rights and suffrage; the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; our inland commerce with China; and the faith and the works of the capitalists; employing men and women for their faith and works; and there is no power and value in steam, blood, and mind, unless they are placed where they can be governed and regulated."

When the exercise was nearly through, a collection was taken up for Mr. Pratt, and just in time. For the President, hearing the cheers and laughter of the boys, came trudging over the green to see what was up. The boys caught sight of him when near at hand, and with a cry and shouts of merriment, scattered. General Pratt says that it did the looker on good to see the chase.

One boy was caught, but no result came of it, and then the President went into the dormitory building. The open window on the second floor told no tales; and in all the rooms into which the eye of the noble head of the establishment looked, the young men were found poring over their books in a state of remarkable studiousness. In a chamber of one of these very rooms General Pratt was quietly seated on a bed, and remained there till the President, smiling to himself, went off.

Daniel did not get away unseen, after all. The wakeful President met him face to face on the street. "Ah, Mr. Pratt, it is you, is it?" and then went on to tell him that he did not wish him to come there exciting his boys. So Daniel departed, with his money in his wallet, the students had enjoyed an hour of recreation, and Phillips Academy was no loser. This is the narrative of Daniel Pratt, who remarks that, after he got the collection, he was coming to the most interesting and instructive part of his discourse when the meeting was dispersed. "He would have given 'em something worth hearing," he says.

Good Bread.

In a lecture on the "Philosophy of the Oven," Professor E. N. Horsford thus described the method of making good bread:—

Select good, plump, fully ripened, hard grained wheat. Have it freshly ground, and not too finely bolted. Prepare the yeast as follows:—Boil thoroughly with the skins on, in one quart of water, enough potatoes to make a quart of mashed potatoes. Peel the boiled potatoes and mash them to fineness; mix minutely with them one pint of flour, and stir the whole to an emulsion with the water in which the potatoes were boiled. Cool the product to about 80 degrees (lukewarmness), and add half a pint of the best fresh baker's yeast and a tablespoonful of brown sugar. Set aside the mixture at an temperature of about 80 degrees, till it works well, or is in active fermentation. Of this yeast take half a pint to a gallon (7 lbs.) of flour, mixed with three pints of water, or two of water and one of milk, all at the temperature of about 80 degrees, add a little salt, knead thoroughly and set aside to rise at the temperature mentioned. When it has risen to nearly the full volume for the dough, divide it into loaves, set it aside at the temperature already named till it attains the full size of the loaf, and place in an oven heated to not less than 450 degrees. Let the loaves of dough be smaller than the tins. Keep them covered with flat tin plates or stiff paper till the dough is fully raised and the heat carried up to and sometimes maintained throughout the loaf at 212 degrees, to convert all the starch to the mucilaginous or emulsion form and destroy the ferment. Then remove the cover and permit the browning to take place. If the loaves are large a higher temperature will be required. Seven pounds of flour will make eight loaves of 1¼ pounds each when baked, or four of 2½ pounds each. Such yeast will keep a week in winter, and from two to four days in summer. Bread made with it, in faithful obedience to these instructions, will be good.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Three ladies are lecturing in Paris.

—Lady Franklin is a woman-suffragist.

—Minnesota has a school fund of $2,031,000.

—Female compositors set up the San Francisco *Californian*.

—Canada is agitated about admitting girls to the grammar schools.

—Exeter, England, in old times, had its hanging done by a woman.

—In Cincinnati, nineteen ladies have formed an Equal Suffrage Society.

—Iowa University has $300,000 cash and ten thousand acres of choice land.

—Jessie Bruce voted in Dublin for members of Parliament, and was loudly cheered.

—The International College at Constantinople has 379 pupils, of whom 39 are Jews.

—The managers of a lyceum at Garden City, Minn., invite the ladies to participate in their debates.

—Eighty or ninety out of every one hundred of the school-teachers of Massachusetts are women.

—A strong movement is on foot in Russia to give a higher and more complete education to women.

—In the city of Boston, women are taxed upon $28,000,000 of real estate and $13,000,000 of personal property.

—Monroe, the smallest town in Massachusetts, has elected one woman school commissioner for a series of years.

—The watch of Major André is owned by an aged widow in Fond-du-Lac, Wis., who desires to dispose of it. The name of André is engraved on the back, dated 1774; maker of watch, Thomas Campbell, Albany, England. For particulars, address A. W., P. O. box 107, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

—A boy named Charles J. Ritchie, ten years old, the other day, took possession of an engine which was standing on the turnout at Ashburnham, Mass., and arranged the switch and started for Fitchburg. Upon discovering what had happened the engineer pursued him in a hand-car and easily overtook him, as the steam became exhausted and the engine stopped.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON RISES	6 14
SUN SETS	4 53	HIGH WATER	1 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 29
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Cor Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
China	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 14
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Jan. 16
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Jan. 16
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Star and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Watauga, Laurence, Norfolk, J. Rommel, Jr.
Sch'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Bessie Rowe, Prideaux, 62 days from Malaga, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Norw. Sostrene, Bjounes, 60 days from Liverpool, with salt to John B. Penrose.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer John W. Garrett, McGlaughlin, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Anna, arrived on Friday from Jamaica, is consigned to Messrs. J. S. & E. L. Perot, not as before.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 8—6 P. M.—Barque Busy, before reported ordered to Baltimore, remains at the Breakwater, in company with the following vessels:—Barques Foreninger, from Rio Janeiro for orders; Fanny Lewis, from Pisagua (ordered to New York); schrs Amos Edwards from Charleston for Boston (with loss of mainboom); Alfred Hall, from New York for Virginia; A. Thomas from Philadelphia for do.; W. E. Leggett do. for Norfolk; E. & S. Maynew, do. for Annapolis; Kate McLean, from New York for Washington, N. C.; Daniel Holmes, for Baltimore; W. A. Morrell, for do.; Lavinia Bell, for Jacksonville; W. S. Gessner, for Richmond, and a few coal laden schooners.

Ship Germania, from Philadelphia for Bremen, and the barque Restless, from do. for Barbados, are at anchor of the Breakwater. Wind southeast.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, at Mobile 5th inst., for Liverpool, wanted 500 to 600 bales to fill up.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, was up at New Orleans 5th inst. for Havre.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 9th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 7th instant.

Barque Cadette, Hatfield, 82 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. lat. 31, long 72, out of provisions, and was supplied by the barque The Queen, at Charleston.

Barque Scottish Bride, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 6th inst.

Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, at New York 8th inst., from Virginia.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, at New York 8th inst., from Baltimore for Fall River.

Schr Frank Herbert Crowell, from Wilmington, Del., for Boston, was off Riker's Island 7th inst.

Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A spar buoy, painted green, has been placed to mark the "wreck of the Marmion," on the Southwest Spit, lower bay of New York. It is on the S.E. side of the wreck, in 16 feet of water, and must be left on the starboard hand by vessels bound inward. The wreck is nearly on a line with the Flym's Knoll and Southwest Spit buoys.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL

FOR

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Of every description, for

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS.

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

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THE NATIONAL

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CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [18 6 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

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"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Fine Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

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WILL TAKE PLACE ON

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AT THE

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Price of subscription $5, admitting a gentlemen and one lady. Additional lady's ticket, $1 each, especial tickets, 50 cents each.

Tickets of admission, by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and honorary managers:—

William J. Horstmann, Esq., Fifth and Cherry streets.
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C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Lorenz Schnare, No. 9 Bank street.
News Stand, Continental, Mr. Covert.
C. A. De Rubeis, Chesnut street. 1 7 tf

N. B. Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north.

PAREPA-ROSA AT CONCERT HALL

PAREPA-ROSA CONCERTS.

D. DE VIVO ..... MANAGER

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular Cantatrice, on her triumphant return to Philadelphia, overlaid from California, after an unparalleled successful season of Opera and Concerts on the Pacific coast and Western States, will give in the city of her former triumphs positively only

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Jan. 13 and 14,

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by

Mr. BROCKHOLST BOWLER, English Tenor,

Sig. F. FERRANTI, the Brilliant Baritone,

Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,

Mr. PATTISON, the Distinguished Pianist,

Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Accompanist.

Mr. J. LEVY (his first appearance in Philadelphia), from London, the greatest Cornet-a-Piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa Rosa's Concert Season.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Monday, at 9 A. M., at TRUMPLER'S Music Store CHESNUT Street. 1 6

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This splendid Rink—the largest and most magnificent in the country—is rapidly approaching completion.

The ice on it has been but little affected by the present warm weather, as admirably adapted is it for its purpose; and on the first approach of cold weather again it will be

REOPENED TO THE SKATERS AND THE PUBLIC,

when its mammoth sheet of ice, capable of easily accommodating at one time 2000 skaters, will be found in magnificent condition for skating. 1 11

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan 11,

FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA OF

Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of

AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT

J. E. McDONOUGH as.....OLD TOM

(First appearance in this theatre for eight years).

New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.

Act I.—THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
Act II.—THE HAPPY MISTAKE.
Act III.—VILLAINY FOILED BY OLD TOM.
Act IV.—DICEY MORRIS COMES TO GRIEF.

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ENORMOUS HOUSES.

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FOURTH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS,

Of Augustin Daly's local play,

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,

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Intricate Machinery and Efficient Cast.

Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7:45.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....J. C. GREGORY

CROWDED NIGHTLY TO WITNESS

MISS SUSAN GALTON

AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

IN OFFENBACH'S "66." "66."

Preceded with a sparkling comedietta.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SUSAN GALTON.

"66" MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2. 1 11 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

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Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 M

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Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 11 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1869.

In Favor of a Metropolitan Police Bill.

Since his induction into the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel M. Fox has acted in a manner to merit the commendation of all good citizens. He has so far reappointed to various positions officers of experience and merit, and has announced his determination to be governed in his choice of policemen not by political considerations. In all this he gives promise of acting like a good officer. But in doing so he must necessarily give offense to a large proportion of the voters who placed him in his present position. They are not the sort of men who can suffer neglect in silence. Familiarity with the interior of station-houses may be desirable, but the information had better be obtained after than before the star is worn. This will, of course, beget anger and dissatisfaction among the unterrified, and it is to the unterrified and the unwashed that Mr. Fox owes his election. Now as it is our policy to aid by every means in our power an official who is seeking to do his duty, and as we think it only fair to Mr. Fox to save his popularity with the Democracy, we intend to come to his aid, and do we all we can to promote fraternal relations between the Fourth ward crowd and other leading members of the opposition. It is, therefore, from kindly feeling to the Mayor and from a sympathy for him in his tribulations that we favor a "Metropolitan Police bill." There have been drafted and will be presented to the Legislature several bills looking towards the accomplishment of the object in view, and the vesting of all the police appointments in the hands of commissioners. The bill which has at present been agreed upon provides that the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and the judges of the courts of the county shall be constituted commissioners, and shall have the choice of all the guardians of the public peace. Some such bill as this should certainly be passed. We know that Mr. Fox is firm to-day, but unless the Legislature, like Joshua, help to hold up the hands of the leader of the municipality, they may fall down after the session of the Legislature is over. Let us then come to Mr. Fox's rescue, and we feel sure that he will thank us and join with us in the good work. If such a bill as that proposed should pass, then would he be relieved of the responsibility and escape the condemnation which at present the unterrified of the Fourth ward do not hesitate to hurl against him.

There are many things which combine to recommend the adoption of the bill. In Philadelphia we need a permanent police force, one which shall hold during good behavior, and one which will be induced to be honest by policy. As it at present stands, the best sort of men will not accept of the place of officer. They know that by so doing they secure a precarious position, which, in all probability, will be taken away from them in a few years, and they be left without any means of livelihood. They therefore do not apply for the place, and as a consequence the positions fall into the hands of political hangers-on, small pot-house wranglers too frequently, and men who are willing to make all they can out of their positions by conspiring and associating with the ruffians whom it is their duty to watch and frequently arrest. Under these circumstances, is it not natural that we have an inefficient and frequently a corrupt force? The office is a political reward, and filled by irresponsible men, who are liable to lose it, despite all their merits, at an hour's notice. However, if it was known that the place of policeman could be secured by good men, who would hold during good behavior, we would at once see a change as amazing as it would be delightful. It would then be to the interest of these officers to be honest. They need not corruptly accept of money from rogues in order to secure sufficient to have a little amount on hand. They would be faithful because it would pay. The admirable manner in which a similar law works in New York city is the best argument possible for its adoption here. We do not put it on partisan grounds, we favor it from the higher standpoint of the public good; and, looking at it in that light, we urge its passage at an early day by the Legislature.

The Wealth of Rothschild.

We believe that it was John Jacob Astor who said that "the only difficulty in accumulating a fortune was to get the first million, and after that money multiplied itself." The genius which some few men have for turning everything which they touch to gold is something amazing, and when we read of such fortunes as that left by the late Baron James de Rothschild, the old story of Midas begins to lose its fabulous aspect. De Quincey one discoursed about "Murder as a fine art," and an even more interesting essay might be written with the title, "Money-getting as a Science." The Rothschilds have endeavored not only to increase their wealth, but to retain it solely in their own family, and the united fortunes of those who bear the name would amount to a sum that would almost stagger belief.

The late Baron James de Rothschild bequeathed to his wife Betty $40,000,000, the Chatean Ferrière, which contains an art collection valued at more than $4,000,000, and also his magnificent house in the Rue Lafitte at Paris. His eldest son, Adolphus, succeeds to the largest share of the estate, and his portion is estimated at something like $100,000,000. The second son, Gustavus, gets $40,000,000; and the third son, Edmund, $30,000,000. To his grandson, the son of the late Solomon Rothschild, the Baron bequeathed the comparatively insignificant amount of $10,000,000. There were a number of other legacies, but these alone amount of $224,000,000. It is hardly possible to form an estimate of such a sum of money as this, and the question naturally suggests itself, What good did it do the possessor? Beyond a certain amount, wealth can do nothing towards procuring the means of enjoyment in life, and the care of such an immense fortune must entail labors that few men would be able to bear. The late Baron Rothschild had the reputation of being charitable to the poor of his neighborhood; and when we consider the depths of poverty that exist in Europe, and the amount of human suffering that the possessor of such an amount of wealth had it in his power to alleviate, it is to be hoped, for the credit of his memory, that his charities were as extensive as they should be in proportion to his abilities.

Political Conventions.

The politicians, like the wicked, have no rest. Although they are just fairly out of the Presidential contest, they are already plunged into half a score of others. The New Hampshire Republicans held their convention on the 7th instant, and the Arkansas Democracy on the 8th. The next political conclaves in order are the following:—

National Colored Convention at Washington, January 13.
National Woman's Suffrage Convention at Washington, January 19 and 20.
New Hampshire Democratic State Convention at Concord, January 20.
Connecticut Democratic State Convention at Hartford, January 27.
Michigan Republican State Convention at Lansing, February 10.
Virginia Conservative State Convention at Richmond, February 10.

A strong effort is also being made to secure the naming of an early day for the Republican Convention of this State upon which will devolve the duty of nominating a candidate to succeed Governor Geary. The time urged at present is an early day in March, but this is not soon enough to suit some people, who think it necessary for the Republicans to be early in the field, under the belief that the Democracy will make a harder fight this year than ever before. We should think that a glance at the figures of the last two years would discourage them from making any fight at all. A Democratic majority of 922 in October, 1867, was completely swamped in a Republican majority of 9677 in October, 1868, and this, in turn, was rendered insignificant by the overwhelming majority of 28,898 for General Grant in November last. Still the Democracy are not wont to be disheartened.

Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D.—The "Old Pine Street congregation" honor themselves in cherishing the memory of this eminent divine, who for nearly thirty years was their beloved and faithful pastor. Last year they erected a commodious and beautiful building in Carpenter street, called the "Brainerd Memorial Sabbath School," and now they contemplate, as a further memorial, to fit up one of the large halls in Lafayette College for the use of the Brainerd Missionary Society. There is a peculiar propriety in this; for this society was not only named after the illustrious kinsman of the Doctor, David Brainerd, one of whose missionary stations among the Indians was where the college now stands, but it will be remembered that it was before this society, at its anniversary in 1866, that Dr. Brainerd preached his last sermon. The congregation very naturally regard the work of this society with peculiar and tender interest; and as the increasing number of students in Lafayette College renders it necessary to fit up a larger room for their religious meetings, the friends of Mr. Brainerd have undertaken the work. The congregation will thus have another appropriate memorial of their beloved pastor in the "Brainerd Hall of Lafayette College."

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Another Effort to Secure a Registry Law for the City of Philadelphia—Outline of the Proposed Legislation.

Although the Registry law passed by the Legislature last winter fell dead because of its unconstitutional provisions, the necessity for some measure of the kind still remained as urgent as ever. To meet this demand an effort will be made during the present session of the Legislature to secure the passage of a law which will be entirely unobjectionable on constitutional grounds, while at the same time it will secure all the desirable objects which would have been attained by the former law. The draft of such a law has been prepared with all possible care, and is now in the hands of several of the most eminent lawyers of the State. If it passes the ordeal of their legal scrutiny, it is expected that it will also be able to pass that of the State Legislature and of the Supreme Court.

The first section of the proposed law provides that the aldermen of the city shall constitute a board for the appointment of canvassers or registers, three to each election division, "reputable citizens * * * all of whom shall not be of the same political party, and who shall be residents of the ward of which the said division for which they are appointed is a part."

The second section provides for the meeting of the division canvassers at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first Monday in September. They shall "proceed upon that and the day next ensuing to make out an alphabetical list of all the electors who reside therein." After being duly certified, four copies of this list shall be made, one to be deposited with the City Commissioners, one with the Board of Aldermen, and another with the assessor of the ward, the fourth copy to be retained by the canvassers. The assessor is to immediately assess a tax, according to law, on every person named on the list, and deliver his assessment to the Receiver of Taxes, while the City Commissioners are to have the list printed and posted up in ten public places in the division.

The third section provides for the revision of the list on Friday the eleventh, Saturday the tenth, and Monday the eighth day preceding the general election. For this purpose the division canvassers shall remain in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M. on the said days, striking off the names of all dead persons, and of all who shall have removed from the division, upon satisfactory evidence, and adding the names of all persons omitted at the first meeting who shall be entitled to registry. The section then continues as follows:—"Each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of the said division as a witness of the residence of said claimant in said division, which witness shall take and subscribe an affidavit to the facts stated by him; which affidavit shall define clearly the residence of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit, stating where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and if a naturalized citizen, he shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, and that he is a resident of said division; that he was a resident of this Commonwealth at a period of one year immediately preceding the general election then next following, and has continued to reside therein, or if he claim to vote under a six months' residence, he shall swear or affirm that he was a qualified voter in this Commonwealth, and removed therefrom and returned thereto at a period of six months or more immediately preceding the general election then next following, and has continued to reside therein; that he has not moved into the division for the purpose of voting therein, and that he has not, to the best of his knowledge, been fraudulently registered as a voter elsewhere; which said affidavits, both of the claimant and his witness, shall be preserved by the canvassers."

The fourth section provides for the proper assessment of the persons whose names are placed on the list at the extra registry.

The fifth section provides that "every person claiming the right to be added to said list on Monday, the eighth day next preceding the election then next following, shall, in addition to the oath or affirmation prescribed in the previous section, also swear or affirm that he was a bona fide resident of said division on the Saturday next preceding."

The sixth section provides for the making of four copies of the revised registry, one to be deposited with the Board of Aldermen, together with the affidavits of the claimants and their witnesses, another with the City Commissioners, and another with the inspectors and judges of election in the division, this last to be delivered "on the morning of the general election, before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls at said election." The sixth section continues, in the following language, to prescribe the manner of receiving and challenging votes; "The only evidence that such person has resided in such election division for 10 days next preceding such election shall be the fact that his name is found thereon, as hereinbefore provided; and the reception of the vote of any person not so proved shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it; and on conviction thereof, the election officers so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court; and as each person whose name is enrolled votes at said election, one of the inspectors thereof shall mark on said list, opposite to the name, 'voted:' Provided, it shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the division, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained in the said list, and the right to vote has been passed on by the said canvassers, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made, and again acted on by the election officers, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, as required by existing laws (except where his case comes within the fifth provision of the sixty-fourth section of the act o eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to which this is a supplement), although the same may have been exhibited to the said canvassers before the completion of said list: Provided, however, that if any person whose name has been stricken from said list by the board of canvassers, upon the ground of being deceased, or having removed from said division, such person shall be allowed to vote upon making oath or affirmation that he is the identical person whose name has been so stricken from the list, and upon making proof, conformably to law, of the payment of taxes, citizenship, and residence; and he shall produce a qualified voter to prove his residence, and his name shall thereupon be added to the list furnished by the canvassers to the election officers, together with the name and residence of the qualified voter making the proof."

The seventh section provides for the preservation of the memoranda taken as above to be preserved in one of the ballot-boxes.

The eighth section provides for an extra registry on Monday, the eight day preceding a Presidential or special election.

The ninth section reads as follows:—"If any of the said canvassers appointed under the provisions of this act shall fraudulently place upon either of the said lists herein provided for, the name of any person other than that of a bona fide resident of said division, or shall fraudulently remove from either of said lists the name of any bona fide resident of said division, or shall fraudulently refuse to add the name of any bona fide resident of said division, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1000, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months."

The remaining sections, five in number, provide for the qualifications of the division canvassers, and for their pay and that of the clerk and messenger of the Board of Aldermen. It is also provided that the division canvassers "shall each have the power to administer oaths to every person claiming the right to be placed upon said lists, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by said canvassers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person to any matter or thing concerning which he shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said canvassers under this act, shall be punished as perjury."

Such is an outline of the provisions of the proposed new Registry law, with all its more important portions in full. While all of its clauses may be perfectly constitutional, and such as will secure the ends desired, it certainly needs a careful revision before being presented to the Legislature for their action. It is now in the best of hands, and we trust that it will come from them perfect in all its details, so that the city may at last have an efficient registry system, the first step towards a thorough purification of the ballot-box.

—Mr. William H. Swift, while hunting for game recently in the San Leandro Mountains, within fifty miles of San Francisco, lost his way and wandered through the cañons all night. Next day he was found by a herdsman where he had sunk to the ground overcome with fatigue. He was removed to a farmhouse and resuscitated, and on the same day started for his home in San Francisco, but again lost his way and perished.

—The Connecticut courts have confiscated a schooner and ten small boats, the property of Captain George Averill, which were seized while oyster fishing in Stony creek last September. The defendants claimed that the oyster bed was a natural one, and that they had a right to fish on it, but the court decided otherwise. The boats, which are worth $8000, will be sold, and half the proceeds given to the town of Branford, and the remainder to those who caused the seizure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No 1210 CHESNUT street. Monthly Temperance Meeting TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address by THOMAS M. COLE, Esq.; recitations by Professor J. W. SHOEMAKER: Essay, and Question for Discussion—"Should Temperance Men Carry their Principles into Politics?" Vocal and instrumental music conducted by Professor E. P. CHASE.
The public are invited. 1t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT, 1 11 12t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS will be held in SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for permanent organization.
Philadelphia, January 9, 1869. R. P. GILLINGHAM, Secretary. 1 9 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27 mwf9

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSTERERS throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a sweet tute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 3 3 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 3 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.
MISS ANNA E DICKINSON
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.
This popular and distinguished Lecturer will discourse upon the WRONGS OF WOMAN AND THE REMEDY on the above occasion. The Address has been pronounced by the Eastern Press, irrespective of party, to be the most *beautiful, touching* and *thrilling* appeal in behalf of her sex that has yet been made, and with one voice accord it her very *happiest* effort.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PROSCENIUM BOXES, holding 8.....FIVE DOLLARS
The opening sale of Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th instant, at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 1 9 tf

OUR WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—CUMMINGS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1869.—If Alexander's bones had come to clay—but no, Alexander himself has come to grief by the honorable Senator from New York, Edwin D. Morgan. The General waited on the Senator on Monday morning, and attempted to play the part of a braggart. He listened to the would-be Commissioner, and then went straight to the Committee on Finance and let the axe fall on Alexander's neck and off went his head. Thus ended the General's Commissionership, and the 4th of March will end his office-holding prospects. Our Senator arrived just too late from fixing up his little Senatorial matters at Harrisburg; but he could not bring Alexander to life again, and so almost sank down in despair. Then there was a "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth," but all to no purpose, as the committee had hearts like stone, and could not be moved. This matter has ended just as I predicted, and Cummings' political death is a fixed fact, notwithstanding what was "foreshadowed" by their correspondent. 1t*

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—LECTURES, CONCERT HALL.—"Elocution as an Art," with Select Readings, by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, January 12. "The Good Fight," by Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, January 19. "Anatomy and Physiology," illustrated with models, by Dr. F. G. LEMERCIER, January 26 and 28. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the four Lectures $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at the door. 1 9 2*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1869 is now ready for delivery.
Any subscribers who have not been served will please notify the publisher of the fact. Others requiring the Directory can have it by calling at the office, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, up stairs. CHARLES REILLY, Price, $5. [1 11 mws 3t] Publisher.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 1 1 10t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 16 wfmtJ12 P. LAMB, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8 mwfm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax.
1 8 4t E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.
1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE, 1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD, 1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
1 5 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
1 1 4w W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 20, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
1 5 6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant
1 11 mw 9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

AN ALPHABET FOR THE PEOPLE.

A For All people: invited to call
And purchase fine clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

B For the Brown Stone magnificent store,
Whose clothing is cheaper than ever before.

C For the Cash that the Customers pay
For the elegant Clothing they Carry away.

D For our Doors, which stand open all day,
Inviting the people who're passing that way.

E For the Elegant raiment we sell
So cheap to the public, who love it so well.

F For the Fashion, for Fun, and for Folks
Who Fail into Fits o'er our Foolish old jokes.

G For the Garments which Gentlemen wear,
Enough for each citizen wanting his share.

H Is your Head, and the Hat that is in it,
But how funny you'd look if you wore your wife's bonnet!

I The Immense piles of clothing we keep,
But we're keeping them moving by selling so cheap.

J For the Juveniles. Jolly with Joy.
When he jumps into trousers, is each little boy.

K Is the Knowledge the people enjoy
About where to buy clothes for each man and each boy.

L The Large size of our Big Brown Stone Store,
'Twill accommodate multitudes on the ground floor.

M For the Money, the Men, and the Mills
To furnish Materials and settle the Bills.

N Your New clothes, such an excellent fit,
Are you sorry you got them? No, Not a bit.

O For the Overcoats, strong, stout, and warm,
Which Our customers wear to protect them from storm.

P For our Prices, so Pleasingly low,
As the Public from happy experience know.

Q Is how Queer a fellow'd appear
If he went without clothing the whole of the year.

R For Rockhill & Wilson, the clothiers we see,
Who first set up shop in 1843.

S For the Style of the garments so Splendid,
For the very best sort of good people intended.

T For the Trade that we constantly do,
As we make and sell clothing so rich and so new.

U Upper floors for the Great Brown Hall,
For custom department, and piece goods and all.

V For the Vestings of elegant stuff,
Ready-made or to order, and cheaply enough.

W Is a Widow with boys eight or nine
She can clothe them so cheap for the year 'sixty-nine.

X Was King Xerxes, who never at all
Ever wore such good clothes as we sell at Brown Hall.

Y For Youth's clothing, and here it is found
So cheap and magnificent all the Year round.

Z Is for Zero, when the thermometer goes
Down near that, you ought to have good winter clothes.

Now come, men of letters! Let us bring our boys, too, and at prices so low as to make you open your eyes, ears, and mouths; everybody who is big enough to say his letters can be clothed at

THE GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BOND

AT

NINETY,

And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

$1000,

Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear Interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price,

DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,
12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $750,000,
divided into shares of $1000 each—CARRYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The subscribers to the above Loan have united under Articles of Association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 421 Chesnut street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. About $350,000 have been already subscribed. For further information apply to
N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 1 8 6t

GOLD, SILVER, AND CITY WARRANTS purchased on best terms.
SAMUEL WORK & CO.,
1 11 3t* No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
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BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,068,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358,812 00	
National Bank notes	29,001 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14,462 08	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		967,315 05
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2,804,390 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,353,611 58
Profit and loss	33,279 35
Total	$2,804,390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 5 uths6t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS.
BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.
His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL MOPS, etc.
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Also, a Synopsis of Jenckes' bill creating a DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE,
Or BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF APPLICATION FOR OFFICE, now being discussed in Congress, and which, it is thought, meets the approbation of GENERAL GRANT.
A full list of all the offices, with salaries, etc., all to be found in THE PHILADELPHIA BLUE BOOK price only 25 cents. Published by
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Closing Out at Bargains, by the Executors of the late John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
1t* SECOND STORY.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hon. E. B. Washburne's Retrenchment Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1869.—It is not often that Mr. Washburne treats the House to a carefully written speech. This fact, of itself, naturally attracted attention to the speech which he read from printed slips on Wednesday last, just previous to the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. Everybody at once surmised that whatever Mr. Washburne said on this occasion might be fairly taken as a reflection of the opinions of General Grant. Washburne himself denies that he consulted the President elect about this speech, or that it was read to Grant after it had been prepared, and previous to its delivery in the House. This may be the fact, and doubtless is; but Washburne's relations with Grant are so intimate that it is safe to assume that he is thoroughly acquainted with the latter's views, not only concerning retrenchment, but upon every other subject. There is a class of men who out of manifest jealousy affect to believe themselves and to convince others, that Washburne's intimacy with Grant is somewhat mythical. Those, however, who have any knowledge of the two men will lay no such "flattering unction" to their souls. Taking Washburne's speech as an index of the policy of the next administration, so far as the finances are concerned, a reduction of the public expenditures and a corresponding decrease of taxation may be regarded as certain. This will necessitate a thorough reform in the Federal patronage. The internal revenue service, from which the Government derives most of its income, must be overhauled, and nearly all its officials changed from the Commissioner down to the storekeepers and detectives. This one fact of itself sets at rest the silly stories which have been set afloat about Grant's keeping the Johnson officials in office.

Consolidation of the Central and South American Missions.

General Butler's amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill consolidating the diplomatic missions of the United States in Central and South America, does not meet with that favor which its passage by a large majority in Committee of the Whole would seem to indicate. It has been stated that Butler's object in offering it was to displace General Kilpatrick, the present Minister to Chili. Butler disclaims any such motive; and, indeed, even had he entertained it, he could hardly have hoped to accomplish his purpose in this way, for even should the mission to Chili be abolished the President elect could easily appoint General Kilpatrick minister to one of the consolidated missions. Those who are anxious to perpetuate the old feud between Grant and Butler have circulated a story that Butler's object was to cut down the patronage of the President elect. It may be safely asserted, however, that Butler had no such object in view when he offered his amendment. It went through the Committee of the Whole without much opposition, and may pass the House when the bill is reported on Monday. But it is very doubtful if it will pass the Senate. Butler urged urned it purely on the ground of reform and retrenchment, and in view of the fact that that policy is already inaugurated, the members of the House could scarcely vote against it with consistency, even if they were so disposed. The Senators, however, are further removed from the people, and often sanction measures from which the Representatives would shrink. Besides, these foreign missions are to a large extent controlled by the Senators, and they will be loth to deprive either themselves or General Grant of so much valuable patronage. Butler demonstrated to the satisfaction of the House that the adoption of his amendment would be a clear saving to the Government of about seventy-three thousand dollars per annum. I will venture to assert, however, that there will be Senators able to prove, when the question comes before them, that the abandonment of these missions would insure a loss to the commercial interests of the United States of twice that amount.

The Civil Service Bill.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, about which so much has been said and written, experienced a formidable attack from General Logan on Friday. The speech, it may be said, was born of an accident. Like many other members of the House, General Logan's attention had been so much engrossed by other matters demanding more immediate action, that he had not seriously considered the Civil Service bill. During his recent illness, however, he examined the bill carefully, and also the report of Retrenchment Committee accompanying it. He was so impressed with the absurdity of its propositions that he immediately prepared the speech which he delivered in the House on Friday. Logan attacked the general theory of the measure, leaving the discussion of its legal aspect to others more versed in constitutional law than himself. His speech, however, will form the key-note of opposition to the bill. It was noticeable that upon its conclusion he was warmly congratulated by a number of the best lawyers in the House, among others Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania. The latter is engaged in preparing a speech in opposition to the bill, in which he will discuss it from a purely legal standpoint. He contented himself on Friday with simply denouncing it as "a mischievous measure," and in his opinion is concurred in by so many members that there is little hope of the bill ever becoming a law.

The Prospects of a Tariff Bill.

The fact that the Ways and Means Committee has come to the conclusion to allow the tariff bill to take its chances in Committee of the Whole has given rise to fears of defeat upon the part of its friends. Had they agreed to ask the House to recommit it, it would have been much better, but to attempt to perfect it in Committee of the Whole will go far towards killing it outright. In addition to the opposition it will meet in the House, from members representing different sections, the members of the Ways and Means Committee (its natural parent) will not be united in its support, because, as it is to be perfected by amendments in Committee of the Whole, the Ways and Means Committee will not feel bound to support it as a unit. The inevitable wrangling which the clashing of the interests of different sections is almost certain to produce will go far towards insuring its defeat. If the bill is lost the responsibility will rest upon J. K. Moorhead, but for whose blundering it might have passed before the recess.

The Fashionable Season.

Society at the capital this winter does not promise as much gayety as previous seasons. This is to be accounted for partly from the fact that the session of Congress is very short, and partly because the officials of the outgoing administration are not disposed to spend much money in the last days of their official terms. The first "card reception" of the season was given by Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch last Friday evening, and a very select and distinguished company were present. These "card receptions" are different from the receptions of the Speaker of the House or of the President of the United States. The masses are admitted to the latter, but only the favored few are invited to the former. "Cards of invitation" are out for a large party to be given next week by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, member of the House from New York. Mr. McCarthy is famous for the elegance of his hospitality. Speaker Colfax's receptions will commence soon, and of course will be liberally patronized. JOSEPHUS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be produced this evening, with new scenery, appointments, and mechanical effects. Mr J. E. McDonough will make his appearance for the first time in eight years at this theatre in the character of "Old Tom."

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* still retains its popularity. It will be performed to-night and every night until further notice.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this evening in the operetta of "66." The performance will commence with a laughable farce.

On Friday Miss Galton will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions are offered for this evening.

THE SALE OF TICKETS for Madame Parepa-Rosa's concerts on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at Concert Hall, will commence to-day at Trumpler's music store. To prevent as much as possible speculation in the tickets, no more than six will be sold to one person.

Madame Rosa will be assisted by a number of competent artists. Mr. J. Levy, the cornet player, in particular, is so highly spoken of by the press both in Europe and America that there is much curiosity to hear him.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The performance on this occasion will be for the benefit of Mr. Robert Renshaw, editor of *La Matinee*. The favorite young vocalist, Miss Cassie Rentz, will appear.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—This grand affair will come off to-night at the Academy of Music. Messrs. Abel & Risley have completed all their preparations, and all that remains to be done is for the maskers to throng into the building and give themselves up to enjoyment. The success of La Coterie balls in former years is an assurance that the present one will be in every way gratifying to the lovers of pleasure.

THE MENNERCHOR BALL.—The annual masked ball of the Mennerchor Society will take place on Thursday evening, January 14, at the Academy of Music. The managers who have charge of the affair are exerting themselves to make it a brilliant success. A number of new and interesting features will be introduced, calculated to promote the enjoyment of those who participate, and every one may be assured of a good time. The subscription list is rapidly filling up, and those who propose to attend should secure their tickets without delay.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON'S lecture at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, on the subject of "Woman's Wrongs and the Remedy," should attract a large audience. The price of tickets is unusually low, 25 cents admission and 50 cents for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats will commence on to-morrow morning at Gould's piano rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MR. SAMUEL K. MURDOCH will lecture on "Elocution as an Art," at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Teachers' Institute. The lecture will be illustrated by select readings. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

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Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

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"A LITTLE BILIOUS."—How often this is the response to the enquiry after a friend's health! as if to be bilious was a trifling matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so formidable diseases arise from being "a little bilious."

Severe bilious attacks are more common in spring, summer, and autumn than in winter, but the serious disorders of the liver which so often occur at those seasons might be traced, in hundreds of instances, to winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly-seasoned food is eaten, more fiery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the biliousness is produced which, under a warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either a *little* or a *good deal* bilious is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is required in such cases. Those powerful mineral medicines cut two ways, like a double-edged sword. They act, it is true, upon the liver, but react most deleteriously on other parts of the system. They "stick" there, and cannot be got rid of. The Bitters contain vegetable agents of an anti-bilious tendency, that produce a specific and most genial effect upon the biliary organ, without enfeebling any evil consequences whatever. They are *altogether wholesome*, and act favorably and simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the nervous system and the brain.

DAMP IS THE WEATHER—hazy the nights—muddy the streets—but warm is the atmosphere. You involuntarily throw off your overcoat and throw up the windows of your house. Both are well enough so long as you keep yourself protected from the unhealthy influences of the moist and untimely thaw. To do so you must keep your feet dry when on the street, and your dwelling dry when at home. Gums accomplish the first and good fires the latter. Gums can be gotten at any store, but good Coal can only be procured at Alter's. He has his office at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets; his depot at No. 937 N. Ninth street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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HEALTH-GIVING Speer's Wine Bitters are pure and really excellent—health giving. The debilitated from whatever cause, use them with the fullest confidence of receiving advantage by them. They are pleasant to the taste, and are mainly the pure juice of the grape; diuretic, sudorific, and tonic in their effect. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

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MARRIED.

JARRETT—McCARTY.—On the 6th instant, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Father Elcock, Mr. JOHN W. JARRETT, of Lehigh county, to Miss SALLIE McCARTY, of Philadelphia.

McCRECKIN—BIGGERT.—On the 29th of December, by the Rev. Mr. Sterrett, Mr. JAMES McCRECKIN to Miss LIZZY BIGGERT, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BEIDLER.—Saturday morning, January 9, DORA HOWELL BEIDLER, wife of E. R. Beidler.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Samuel Howell, No. 609 N. Eleventh street, Tuesday, January 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CASSIN.—On the 10th instant, JOHN CASSIN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical society, and Franklin Lodge, No. 121, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Spruce street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

DYKE.—On the 9th instant, of disease contracted in the army, Lieutenant JOHN Q. DYKE SR., of Company H, 91st Regiment P. Vols. aged 51 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 91st Regiment P. Vols., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2207 Ridge avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHISTLER—On the 9th instant, JOHN WHISTLER, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Ruoff, Jr., No. 123 S. Juniper street on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Leave the house at 7 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Williamstown, Chester county, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad A. M. train.

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To accommodate our business, we have removed to our new and spacious Warehouse.
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR THE
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DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

No. 4 NOW READY.

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EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
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We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
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Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
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THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
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FRUIT OF THE LOOM.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
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IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
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ALEXANDER DUMAS.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Our literary neighbors on the other side o' Dover's Strait are possessed by a vivacious and mercurial spirit, which frequently induces one or other of these states of mind. A pretty sure recipe for destroying or impairing a healthy mind is, to pursue one train of ideas uninterruptedly, or to dwell too much on personal grievances or personal merits. A combination of the two inconveniences—conflicting cares, and an overweening sense of his own merits, united to the effects of a tolerably free life—have rendered that prince of French novelists, Alexander Dumas, an eccentric of no small dimensions. Who among English, or perhaps French, men of letters, would say of a brother in art what Dumas said of Roger de Beauvoir, lately deceased, who had the misfortune to be born in affluence?

"Had he been poor, he would have composed verses equal to Mery's, comedies equal to Alfred Musset's, or romances equal to MINE!"

Had Mr. Dickens' man of business announced before his late tour in America that he would, after every reading, take off his dress-coat, assume a cook's apron and nightcap, and serve up choice omelets, ragouts, and other delicacies, to the first-class purchasers of tickets, what would the British and American people have thought of the mental health of the author of "Barnaby Rudge?" Yet such announcement is made on the part of Count Monte Christo when his multifarious duties permit.

If everything which Alexander relates of himself be true, he is perhaps a being set apart in mental and corporeal qualities. Eugene de Mirecourt hints that his courage is somewhat questionable; but no one will believe the tale after reading the account of his encounter with his savage dog Mouton. The dog had capped the climax of his crimes, and his master had just administered a kick to an undefended portion of his body which would have put any other canine savage *hors de combat*. Not so Mouton (so called from his white fleece).

"Mouton uttered a low growl, turned round, regarding me with his bloodshot eyes, recoiled three steps, and sprang at my throat.

"Fortunately I had guessed what was about to happen, and so had time to put myself on guard; *i. e.*, at the moment of his spring I extended both hands towards him. My right hand went into his mouth, my left met his throat.

"At the moment, I felt a pang only to be compared with that felt on the drawing of a tooth, with this difference, however, the pain from the jaw holds only a second, the pain I experienced endured five minutes.

"It was Mouton, who was grinding my hand.

"At the same time I was squeezing his throat.

"I was thoroughly sensible of one thing, namely, that, grasping the pharynx, my only choice of life was to hold on, squeezing still more vigorously, until his respiration was stopped.

"And that I did.

"Luckily my hand, though small, is firm; what it seizes, money excepted, it retains.

"It grasped and squeezed the throat of Mouton so forcibly that a rattling was heard. It was encouraging: I squeezed more determinedly; the rattling increased. Finally, collecting my entire strength for a last pressure, I had the satisfaction to find Mouton's teeth loosing. A second after his mouth opened, and his eyes rolled in their orbits. He fell, while I was still pressing his throat; but my right hand was all lacerated."

If intense conceit renders its possessor more or less eccentric, Alexander Dumas may be considered the prince of the class. He thus heads one of the chapters of his "Histoire de mes Betes:"—"How I brought home from Constantine a vulture, which cost forty thousand francs, and the government ten thousand," and thus sublimely enters on the subject. We are obliged to clip, to some extent, the wings of the narrative.

"Two men, attended by natives and Europeans, were returning from Blidan to Algiers. 'Strange!' said one, 'that this magnificent country which we are traversing should be so little known. Know you any means of popularizing it?' 'Were I you, minister,' said the other, 'I would get Dumas to go over this very ground, and write two or three volumes on it. His book would be sure to be read, and, out of the three millions of readers, fifty or sixty thousand would be deeply interested.' 'It is a good idea,' said the minister: 'I'll think over it.'

"These two men were M. de Salvady, Minister of Public Instruction, and my good friend Xavier de Marmier.

"One fine morning in September I received an invitation to dine with the Minister of Public Instruction. I was rather astonished, but nevertheless accepted it.

"M. de Salvandy received me in his best manner, showed his whitest teeth, and after dinner, taking my arm, conducted me to the garden, and the following conversation took place:—

"'My dear poet, you must do me a service.'

"'A poet do service to a minister! With all my heart, if it were only for the novelty of the thing. What is the nature of it?'

"'Have you made your arrangements for next winter?'

"'Me make arrangements! I live on a bough like the bird. While it is calm I remain; if it blows I spread my wings, and sail away on the wind.'

"'Have you any objection to Algeria?'

"'On the contrary. I was about to start for that country at five in the evening on the 26th of July, 1830. But at five in the morning appeared in the *Moniteur* the famous ordinances. So instead of taking the mail coach I took my musket, and three days after, instead of entering Marseilles, I entered the Louvre.' (Dumas has ever loved the pomp of war, but, we think, has hitherto been innocent of shedding human blood.)

"'I undertake to devote 10,000 francs to the mission.'

"'And I shall add four thousand myself. Formerly I went on my journeys, staff in hand; now I drag a whole family after me.'

"'When can you set off?'

"'When you will. I have two or three stories to finish: that will take a fortnight. I have some railway shares to sell, but that can be done in an hour.'

"'But your Historic Theatre?'

"'It can be let during my absence.'"

But Dumas would make the voyage as a prince, and the minister was obliged to give him full use and possession of a royal ship of the line to cruise about in the Mediterranean. The journey and voyage having been published soon after his return, he considerately remarks:—

"My intention is not to record here the famous journey through Spain, where people asserted that I went as historiographer to M. le Duc de Montpensier, nor the more famous voyage to Africa, which, thanks to M. de Castellane, to M. Leon de Malleville, and to M. Lacrosse, made such noise in the Chamber of Deputies. No; I mean here to speak only of the famous vulture, price as above stated."

The rest of the narrative can only be given in a contracted form. He purchased for twelve francs a prime vulture from a youth of the Beni-Mouffetard, an equivalent to the "Sons of the Cross Poddle or the Seven Dials," and was well pleased with his purchase. Jugurtha, named after the amiable Numidian King, had only one fault, he would bite off fingers and toes, or any other adjuncts of the human body, when they came within the domain of his beak. All went well till they had him (still well caged) within a league of Stora, the place of embarkation. There no conveyance was to be procured. What was to be done? The cage might be set on an Arab's head, but Jugurtha would in that case rip up his floor, and make free with the hair, scalp, ears, and nose of his bearer. Suspend him from a pole borne on the shoulders of two natives? But fifty francs should be thus expended on an animal purchased for twelve. A bright thought entered among the other equally bright denizens of the poet's brain. He lengthened the chain with a rope, and got a special good wand of the cornel tree to use at need. An attempt to get Jugurtha out of his cage would insure the loss of eyes or fingers to the operator. So Dumas, taking the end of the rope in the left hand, and his long cornel wand in the right, directed two men armed with pickaxes to stand at opposite sides of the cage, insert the ends of their tools, and pull away like men. Jagurtha being left at liberty by the dislocation of his prison, spread his wings for flight; but found a living impediment at the end of his rope.

His next move was a swoop at this impediment, but a sound whack of the twig disappointed him. He renewed the attack, but another blow again repulsed him, and the third was so little to his taste that he took the road to the port, directed by the ruling rod of his driver. So tame had he become in a few days that he would present his head through the bars of his new cage to be scratched by the fingers of his judicious and panurgic master.

There is one quality allied to M. Dumas' vanity, for the sake of which we could almost forgive an equal amount of a still worse thing, namely, pride. In his personal sketches he very rarely speaks ill of any contemporary, and a fund of kindness and good-nature is visible through the texture of all the vagaries of his wonderful self-complacency.

Rarely has Alexander been a favorite with the powers that be, a circumstance accounted for in his own lofty, unapproachable style.

"Compounded of a double element, aristocratic and popular; aristocratic by my father, popular by my mother, none ever united in a higher degree in one heart, respectful admiration for what is great, and tender and profound sympathy for the unhappy. I have never spoken so much of the Napoleon family as when under the junior branch (the Orleans dynasty). I have never spoken so much of the younger branch as under the republic and the empire. I worship those whom I have known and loved in misfortune, and I never forget them till they become happy and powerful.

"So no fallen greatness passes before me without my saluting it, no merit stretches its hand to me without receiving a grasp. It is when every one seems to have forgotten those who have passed away, that, like an untimely echo, I cry aloud their names; wherefore, I know not. It is the voice of my heart, which breaks forth without reference to my mind. I have written a thousand volumes, sixty dramas. Let any one open any of them at random, at the first page, at the middle, at the end, and he will see that I have always inculcated clemency, whether the people were slaves of kings, or kings prisoners of the people. . . . . As soon as a personage falls I approach him, and stretch out my hand, whether he is called the Count of Chambord, the Prince de Joinville, Louis Napoleon, or Louis Blanc. . . . . Thus it is that I am a more frequent visitor in prisons than in palaces. Thus it is that I have been three times at Ham, once at the Elysee, never at the Tuileries."

In the "Histoire de mes Betes," he relates that, within a week after the breaking out of the "Forty-eight," he had the following letter published in *La Presse*. If so, and we have no reason for throwing doubt on what he says, it proves his disinterestedness and moral courage to be great. Perhaps a love of singularity had something to do in the matter. He had been a great favorite with the young princes, though disliked by their father.

"TO MONSEIGNEUR THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

"PRINCE:—If I knew where to find your Highness, it would be with my living voice and in my own person that I would offer you the expression of my grief for the great personal misfortune which has befallen you.

"I shall never forget that during three years, notwithstanding political differences, and contrary to the wish of the king, who was well aware of my opinions, you received my visits, and treated me as a friend.

"I boasted of this title of friend, Monseigneur, when you abode in the Tuileries; I claim it now, when you are no longer in France.

"I am certain, Monseigneur, that your Highness has no need of this letter to be assured that my heart was one of those which was fully yours.

"God forbid that I should not preserve, in all its purity, the religion of the tomb, and the worship of exile.

"I have the honor to be, with respect, Monseigneur, your Royal Highness' most humble and most obedient servant,

"ALEX. DUMAS."

Colonel Desmoulins was sufficiently vandalic to order the statue of the Duke of Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, to be thrown down. Dumas was furious at the wanton insult thus offered, and wrote to Emile de Girardin a letter which did his heart credit. He detailed therein the many acts of kindness and goodness done by the dead prince, though, as he says, he expected to receive an invitation next morning to go "cut a throat" with the Colonel.

Poor Alexander's self-estimation was sorely hurt during his canvass for a place in the House of Deputies by the language used towards him by some Jacks in office, who had no better name to spare him than "Monsieur," or "that Monsieur," or "that contractor for feuilletons." However, he had one friend, Mme. de Girardin, who made these "Messieurs" smart, if their skins were not as thick as that of the rhinoceros. If, in her defense of her admiring friend, her praise flowed over the margin of the just measure, Alexander was not the man to check her liberal hand. Alas for the uncertainty of life, the shortness of the reign of kings and queens of literature, and the oblivion which soon obscures their memories! Mme. de Girardin (*nee* Delphine Gay), the beautiful, the gifted, the witty, she who mastered the triple octave of grace, intellect and vigor, and who so ably assisted her husband at his editorial labors in *La Presse*, passed away in her prime, and Mons. Emile ere long consoled himself with a successor. We copy scraps of her defense of her friend, when addressing the three supercilious "dogs in office." She offers, as an excuse for some of Dumas' extravagancies, the fire of his imagination the hot African blood coursing in his veins, and the giddiness attendant on literary glory.

"I would like to see you, O men of reason, in the midst of the whirlwind which envelopes him, or the face you'd wear if any one came to offer you three francs per line for your wearisome scrawls. Ah, how insolent you'd become, what superb airs you'd assume, what delirium would seize on you! Be, then, indulgent for those errors of the imagination and those fits of literary pride which you neither know nor can comprehend.

"The crowd has no time to read the works of Alexander Dumas. It believes that those who write much must write ill, and therefore concludes that the few it has read are his only good ones. That the ignorant public should so judge and speak is not wonderful, but that a young deputy, a man of intellect, should join the herd, and attack at the tribunal a man of genius, a man of European reputation, without appreciating his literary merit, without reflecting whether he deserved the nickname of 'contractor for feuilletons,' is almost incredible."

She then speaks of her hero's facility of composition, and thus descants on it:—"This rapidity of composition resembles the rapidity of locomotion in railway trains . . . an extreme facility obtained by the conquest of immense difficulties. To what do you owe your rapid passing over long distances? To years of formidable labors, to millions spent on the work, and sown along that level line to myriads of hands employed for days on days sweeping your path. You pass, you are gone; but for this how many have watched, surveyed, dug, and picked—how many plans were made and rejected—what pains, what cares, were endured to afford you this swift and facile passage? So with Alexander Dumas. Every volume written by him is the result of immense labors of infinite studies of universal information. Twenty years since Alexander Dumas had not that facility. His knowledge then was not equal to what it is now. Since that time he has learned everything; he has forgotten nothing; his memory is astonishing, his glance unerring. He possesses in perfection instinct, experience, recollection; he compares quickly; he comprehends involuntarily; he recollects all he has read; he has preserved the most serious passages of history, the most trivial memoirs of ancient times; he speaks familiarly of the usages of all ages and of all lands; he knows the names of all the arms, the dresses, and the furniture fashioned since the creation of the world: of all the dishes, from the black broth of Sparta to the last dish invented by Careme. If you speak of the chase, he knows the whole "Dictionnaire des Chasseurs" better than the prince of hunters; of a duel he is more learned than Grisier.

"When other men write, they are stopped every instant by some information to be procured—by a doubt, a lapse of memory, an obstacle of some kind. He is stopped by nothing. Moreover, the habit of writing for the stage has given him a surprising facility of composition. Join to this a sparkling imagination, a gayety, an exhaustless flow of ideas, and you will easily comprehend how, with such resources, a man can obtain in his labors a wonderful rapidity, without sacrificing ability of construction, and without ever injuring the quality or sterling value of his work.

"And is it such a man whom you would call a *Monsieur*? Why a Monsieur is an unknown personage—a man who has never written a good work, who has never performed a noble action, made an eloquent discourse—a man whom France ignores, a man of whom Europe entire has not heard. Certainly M. Dumas is much less of a *marquis* (a ridiculous personage of French comedy) than M. Three-Stars; but M. Three-Stars is much more of a *monsieur* than Alexander Dumas."

Commend us to a true woman of mind when we need a friend!

Dumas, like other men great and small who were born in the early part of the present century, can number at this day but a small sprinkling of his early associates. He has lately been called on to write a biographical preface to a posthumous work of an old friend and man of letters, Roger de Beauvoir, one who was not driven into the profession by need. It were better for him, perhaps, if he had been; for though his friend handles his memory tenderly, it is evident that his was a life of dissipation. The book to which allusion has been made enters into some amusing particulars of eccentric characters known to the author, and forms a volume of amusing reading. The writer's real name was Roger de Bully; but his uncle (Deputy de Bully) obliged him, when he took to the profession of letters, to assume a new surname. The enforced change was really a happy one. He was born in Paris, 28th November, 1809, and at an early age imbibed a taste for fictions on mediæval subjects. In 1835 he went to Holland, and resided there some time; and in his after works he introduced many interesting sketches of the life he witnessed there. He married Madlle Leocadie Doze, a beautiful and accomplished actress, in 1840; but the union, as in many other similar conditions, was not a happy one. The separation of the gifted pair was effected, with much noise, in 1850, and the husband sought balm for his wounded feelings by publishing a metrical account of the trial. His wife, a native of Hennebon in Morbihan, Brittany, was known in the world of letters. She died 30th October, 1859, at the early age of thirty-seven years and ten days.

This is the prosaic side of the matter; let us look at it from Dumas' poetic point of view.

"At his return from Spain he fell in love with a beautiful, witty, poetic woman, predestined by her very name to be loved. There was genuine love, but with it came genuine sorrow. He fancied it one of these passing fancies such as he had before experienced, but he was deceived. This love, like the tunic of Nessus, scorched his heart. From the moment he began to love her he loved no other. He loved her faithful, he loved her false, he loved her living, he loved her dead!

"He quitted his house (l'Hotel Pimodan) in 1845. He would quit Paris, he would quit France, he would return to America, to Italy, to Spain, go where he had never been, to San Francisco, to India, to China, to New Caledonia. He remained, and the man least fitted in the world to be a husband wedded a woman the least fitted to be a wife. How explain this? He a charming young man, she an adorable young woman!"

Roger de Beauvoir, as his friend says, enjoyed an iron constitution, constant good health (he implies that he abused these gifts), and consoled himself for the domestic estrangement, but not in a Christian or philosophic way. In November, 1861, when reaching for a book in his library, Rue Richer, he fell, and the results were a swelling of the abdomen and legs. The most skilful doctors in Paris were among his intimate friends. They did all that could be effected by zeal and skill, but for eighteen months the malady went on increasing. At last an operation was deemed necessary, and Dr. Favrot was selected to perform it. But we are unable without Dumas' aid to describe the sequel.

"Favrot presented himself before the invalid with the resolution come to by the physicians in one hand, and the instrument of torture in the other. Roger felt the *trois quarts* (three quarters, the instrument), and said he would rather die than undergo the operation.

"'Faith, I believe you are right,' said Favrot, who belonged to the skeptic school.

"'Well,' said Roger, 'as there is nothing further to be done in the operating line, let us have a glass of champagne together.'

"'Champagne let it be,' said Favrot, who did not wish to annoy his patient.

"Instead of a glass apiece they emptied two bottles.

"'Well,' said Favrot, as they were separating, 'let us embrace, for it is probable we shall never see each other again in life.'

"'You hope, then, that my suffering won't be long.'

"'I can promise no more than about twelve hours;' and the patient and doctor embraced again.

"Favrot withdrew.

"'Come to-morrow, at all events,' said Roger.

"'Certainly,' said Favrot, 'if it were only from curiosity.'

"And Roger laid himself out on the sofa, to die as comfortably as he could.

"Contrary to his expectation, he enjoyed a profound sleep.

"During his sleep a crisis came on. An issue was formed in his legs. Out flowed the water, and Roger, on awakening, found the room inundated and himself healed.

"Next day Favrot came, expecting to find his patient dead. He knocked, and it was Roger himself who opened the door."

Poor Roger had fourteen physicians. He entertained them all at dinner one day, comparing himself to the Republic which had sent fourteen armies to march against death.

But the enemy had only made a temporary retreat. With the fogs and frosts of winter it returned, and for a long time the poor man was unable to lie down. He lived on, however, till 26th August, when he was visited by Count O'Hagarty (O'Egherty in the text) and Father Aubert, two of his early friends. Having received all the religious consolations in the power of his friends to afford, he died next day, retaining consciousness to the last.

Some verses composed by him during his long malady are not without their moral:—

"I had a friend for twenty years,
He was the flower of my spring-time.
All gave place to his mad joy,
The most morose welcomed him,
How he drank! how he sang!
Laughter was my friend's name.

"Answer me, what better friend
Than that youth? Look on him.
He assumes empire over you,
His eyes sparkling, his vest unbuttoned.
He touched his flute at the dessert,
And each one said, 'That is Laughter.'

"The last supper which I gave,
He took my hand. 'O, my son,
Adieu!' said he, 'I go to exile.
In Paris I am loved no longer:
There are too many lawyers, cunning Greeks,
And no one goes to the Vaudeville.'

"Alas, alas! he has quitted me;
To his oaths he has been false,
I remain alone in my chamber,
The hoar-frost covers my windows,
I warm myself with my journals:
He was April, I December.

"What! can I have lost him so soon?
I've broken my glass in which
I have so often drunk in his company.
Sometimes I make a feeble effort,
But my poor laugh soon expires,
And my soul is again in agony.

"For they've taken all—the cruel ones—
My gayety, my goods, and my songs.
Around me climbs the Ivy—
The ivy which shall one day cover
The lowly tomb in which they'll place me,
Without regret, without prayers."

—The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has opened its ninnteenth annual session with a course of forty full-class students.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 1868, 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 29, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, U. S. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for transporting [illegible] to and from the [illegible] the rate to be per 100 pounds for the [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing.

[illegible] HARKER
[illegible], Garland, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertised for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 103 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (two thousand dollars) in money or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned, as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dept'P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dept'Mo.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 26

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE,
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
3 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, | S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS, | A. J. DREXEL,
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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment two or more annual premiums. 11 13 lmw3mrp

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266-72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker, | S. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre, | John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin, | J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris, | James Long,
William Divine, | James Hunter,
John A. Wright, | E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.

10 24 mwfm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS.....1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 23 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, | Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed as office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 18 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
At 9 o'clock succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HAVRE.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	2	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	4	St. John's, N. F.	3
to Paris	120	to Paris	80

By Branch Steamer....} 11 by Branch Steamer....} 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at

CUBA.

Her Grievances from a Cuban Standpoint.

"A Cuban" contributes the following to the New York *Tribune*:—

An account of all the efforts made by prominent Cubans to obtain political rights from the mother country is a story of humiliations and disappointments. During the reigns of Philip II and Philip III it was officially declared that Spain and her American colonies ought to be ruled by laws as equal and convenient to both as possible, the political condition of Cuba and Spain being then entirely alike.

In 1811 Spain enjoyed for the first time the blessings of a constitutional government, and Cuba was entitled to have two representatives in the Spanish Cortes. Three years after, the despotism of Fernando VII was established, and again overthrown by Riego in 1820. Louis XVIII of France, sent his nephew with a powerful army to replace Fernando on the Spanish throne, and then commenced that period which recalls the rule of Philip II. Fernando died in 1833, and the nation was divided into two parties; one defending the principles of fanaticism and absolute power, the other the doctrine of political liberty for the people. The liberal party was victorious a ter some years of civil war, and then the *Estatuto Real* was given as a political chart to the Spaniards, being introduced in Cuba, with such alterations that the Captain-Generals remained in full possession of their autocratic authority. Although the Cubans were greatly displeased on seeing that they were considered inferior to the inhabitants of the Spanish provinces, they sent their representatives to the Cortes. The *Estatuto* was still-born. In 1836 the Constitution of 1812 was again proclaimed in Spain; and the *Cortes Constituyentes* agreed, after some hesitation, that Cuba should send a representative for every 50,000 inhabitants.

On the 24th of October, 1836, the *Cortes Constituyentes* assembled, and Cuba had in them four representatives. These presented their credentials, and not receiving any official answer, Deputy Saco urged the examination of said documents. In February of 1837 a committee proposed to the Cortes a resolution "that in the future no representative of the colonies shall be admitted to the Cortes." The elected deputies drew up a dignified protest, but the Spanish Government, nevertheless, confirmed to the Captain-General "all the powers granted by the royal ordinances to the commanders of besieged places."

The news of the Constitution being proclaimed in Spain was brought to Santiago de Cuba the 20th of September, and the Governor, General Lorenzo, proclaimed it in that department. Captain-General Don Miguel Tacon, a sworn enemy of all constitutional liberty, sent an armed expedition against the Governor of Cuba, and the latter, without making any resistance, was obliged to leave the country, followed by all those who were known by their liberal principles. The Spanish Government approved Tacon's conduct without listening to the just reclamations made by Deputy Valiente, who had been sent to Spain to defend the proceedings of General Lorenzo.

In 1854 prominent persons in Cuba, well known by their talents and wealth, asked representatian for the island in the Spanish Cortes. A Spaniard, editor of an official paper, wrote a pamphlet in favor of the proposition, but its circulation was prohibited by the Captain-General. The writer was the author of that memorable phrase, "Cuba must be Spanish or African."

In 1850 another Spaniard, in a pamphlet entitled "The Aspirations of Cuba," defended the rights of the Cubans to send their representatives to Congress; but all these efforts were unsuccessful.

In 1861 Marshal Serrano was appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and encouraged the party called Concesionista to a new trial of patience by asking the desired political rights. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Spanish papers in Cuba, General Dulce, the successor of Serrano, authorized by the Minister of the Colonies, caused the Common Council of Cuba to elect Commissioners to be sent to Spain. The secret instructions given to the Captain-General appeared in a decree issued by him, in which it was plainly seen that the electing of said Commissioners was made so as to diminish the number of real estate owners, increasing that of the persons who were against the reforms. At last sixteen Commissioners were elected, and they departed for Spain. On the 30th of October the first session took place, under the presidency of the Minister of the Colonies. The 4th of November every Commissioner received a printed circular with an interrogatory concerning "the best ways and means to regulate the labor of the African and Asiatic population, and the immigration more convenient for the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico." To treat such questions the commissioners had left their homes and travelled hundreds of miles. The President denied them even the right to discuss on the order of the questions asked, and they had to form four committees to give information about the proposed points. It would be tedious to give a report of the sessions, in which nothing was said about political rights. The commissioners came back to their country with the sad experience that the Spanish Government was more reluctant than ever to grant Cuba the least particle of liberty. Whether to punish the insolence of the colonies, or to throw upon the concessionists the responsibility of the new state of things, Cuba was overburdened with heavy taxations, which, having exasperated those who wanted peace at any cost, have given the patriots encouragement to shake off the yoke of the colonial government.

Let not the American peop'e be misguided by false representations from the Spanish organs representing the Cuban revolution as an unlawful rebellion against the paternal Government, or as a premature outbreak of political impatience. The Cubans are fighting for the American principle, represented by the United States, and every republican nation must take an interest in the triumph of the revolutionists. Let the American people take into consideration that the idea of antagonism to the Saxon race has never existed in Cuba, and that the name of the United States is more respected in that island than the boasted glory of the Spanish ancestors.

Curiosities of English Advertising.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an entertaining article growing out of the recent publication in London of an advertising periodical called the *Exchange and Mart*. This periodical, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "offers its columns at a low rate to advertisers wishing either to exchange or to sell anything, from a rare postage stamp to a carriage and pair and a mansion house."

We give, by way of illustration, a few of the advertisements in the *Exchange and Mart*, as they are given in the article above referred to:—

Here are two advertisements which answer each other in the most admirable manner, so far as one material of the bargain is concerned:—"Dandie Dinmont terrier puppy, mustard color, to exchange."

"Wanted, a Dandie Dinmont or Scotch terrier puppy."

On looking further, we find that the first advertiser wants in exchange for the tyke "Votes of the Old Kent Asylum" for deaf and dumb boys.

The second offers in exchange for the Dandie Dinmont 'a handsome bull-terrier from a prize strain."

Another advertiser is apparently equipping himself as a Fenian, for he dates from Donegal, and offers a red Irish setter for a Colt's revolver, and a "choice whelp ditto" for a bowie-knife.

Many of the proposed exchangers are dying for rings. A lady has a very good morocco handkerchief box, with gilt finishings, exceedingly pretty. She is "only open to offers of rings not turquoise."

Another lady has a white Limerick lace tunic, uncleaned, cost £4. She wishes for a good turquoise ring and long gold ear-rings.

Another writes:—"I wish for rings. I have an electrical machine and apparatus, a pneumatic trough, an alarum, alphabetical safety lock, and other things, but am open to offers."

One lady declares that a sealskin jacket is much wanted, but she is "open to offers," and this is what she will give:—"A Lallier album, containing six hundred and eighty-one stamps, very rare ones indeed; forty-six graduated red cornelian beads, thirteen large ivory ones, three pretty illuminations, a set of green beetles, ear-rings, and brooch, on gilt leaf, cost nearly £2."

Under the head of books and pamphlets we find an advertisement which Dr. M'Neile or some of his friends should certainly look up. "I have about one hundred different, mostly free-thought, pamphlets, average price sixpence, which I would exchange for anything useful worth a guinea."

Here is another different specimen:—"I have twenty military badges, and Adam and Eve eccentric, to exchange for others, or would give two badges for Tom Dawson's cat, Miss Senhouse, Miss Charlton's fan, Mr. Milbank's eccentric."

We observe "a chain of Italian beads, blessed by the Pope," for seven and sixpence, and another advertiser ingenuously offers:—"To amateurs, or those who desire a small organ cheap.—For sale, in working order, the complete shell of an organ. Only wants pipes."

A Ruined Town in England.

An English paper tells this story of a ruined town in England:—

"Going into two shops which adjoin each other in Manchester terrace, and which are owned by one man, we asked how business was going on. 'Business!' he exclaimed, with a sorrowful laugh, 'business has bidden goodbye to Millwall.' Then, in the course of conversation, he told how his means had drifted away, how he had given credit to hundreds who were unable to pay, and how his lease prevented him from removing to a more congenial quarter. His wife, a good-natured woman, took part in the conversation, and looking affectionately at a chubby little fellow who was hanging at her skirts, and then at us, she said, 'When the poor children come and ask for bread, butter, bacon or groceries, and say they are starving, how can I refuse them? I have little ones of my own.'

"At the butcher's shop opposite we heard the same doleful tale. A few pieces of mutton and several little scraps were hanging there, but nobody came to buy them. 'I suppose the people don't buy much meat?' we inquired of the butcher's wife. 'Oh, no,' she said; 'we sometimes sell a pound or half-pound of bullock's liver, which is the only thing in the shape of meat the poor people can afford. We don't sell a sheep in a week, and were it not for the milk which my husband sells, I don't know what would have happened to us.'

"A coffee shop opposite the Millwall iron works has changed hands four times during the past twelvemonths, and the present unlucky occupant is vainly endeavoring to transfer the place to somebody else. The landlady of a similar establishment, not far off, informed us that the money she managed to spare a few years ago had not only been spent, but a horse and trap, her husband's watch, some rings and other articles of jewelry, had been disposed of to procure sustenance for the family. Her son, who was the proprietor of two shops a few doors above, had shut them up and 'tramped it' to Southampton, where he was obliged to accept a situation as stoker on board a steamer.

"The public houses, as may be imagined, share the fate which is common to the various shops. The proprietors with dejected look stand behind their bars and wait in vain for a flow of customers. A straggler or casual visitor in the neighborhood now and then drops in and asks for something, but most of his time the hapless Millwall publican finds no other employment than that of reading the daily newspaper, which he formerly took in for the use of his customers, but of which he himself is now the only reader. All attempts at a transfer are, of course, useless, and like the other traders in this poverty-stricken region, he with a faint hope awaits the time when business and prosperity may possibly be revived.

"We were informed that in one case a licensed victualler who a very few years ago paid £4000 for a house, then doing an immense business, now hardly sells twenty gallons of beer in the week. Another case was related to us where the proprietor of an establishment which also cost thousands had to part with his watch to get bread for his children. Other instances of a similar kind were mentioned in our hearing. But persons of the publican and shopkeeping class, not merely from pride but from absolute necessity, are compelled to keep up appearances and preserve, as far as possible, an outward show of prosperity, and they are, therefore, unwilling to furnish details of their sufferings."

—A letter dated at Visalia, California, November 7, mentions that a party of hunters, while on an excursion in the neighborhood of Kern Lake, were startled by an unusual noise, and presently saw a strange object approaching with great speed. When it had arrived within two hundred yards of the hunters they discovered it was a boy, nearly naked, and so sunburned that they could not determine whether he was an American or a Spaniard. The hunters started in pursuit, but the "wild boy" fled with such rapidity that they soon lost sight of him. The hunters, whose names are given, are well known in Watsonville, and the paper which publishes the letter vouches for the truth of the statements.

—In the case of Catharine Pitt, of Boston, against the Berkshire Life Insurance Company to recover the insurance on the life of her husband, which had been refused because the insured had failed to pay the first instalment on the note given for cash premiums, the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the company, because by the failure to pay the first instalment the policy became null and void. In regard to the provision of the general statutes for the non-forfeiture of life policies because of non-payment, the court decided that that did not continue the policy in force, because the indebtedness of the insured to the defendants exceeded the net value of the policy.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 5:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted, except the trains leave Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:39 A. M., 12:45 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:41 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:00 A. M. and 12:30 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanylog these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $37 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, and 4:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

Baggage Delivery Station—Where to collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:20 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4:50 P. M., and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 9, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 3½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 3½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:15 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:2 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $5.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 12:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner stown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fairly minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11:00 A. M.
Erie Express..... 12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 10:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:35 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 13 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1 15 Superintendent.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN

BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sone of pattern of different size are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forging of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. DOPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers

GENERAL GRANT.

The President Elect Gives a Dinner—Battles Fought Over Again.

The Washington (yesterday's) correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald* says:—General Grant has inaugurated the season in Washington after a very social and agreeable fashion. Friday evening he came down in his usual quiet and unpretending manner to Willard's Hotel, and invited two prominent gentlemen from New York, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and Mr. R. M. Blatchford, to dine with him the following evening. He found Mr. Grinnell absent from his room, but Mr. Blatchford, with whom he was unacquainted, happening to be present, both entered into conversation until Mr. Grinnell made his appearance, when the talk became more familiar and discursive. The General talked freely upon a variety of subjects—finance, reconstruction, the state of the country, the prospects before it, and ended by asking both his hearers, who were delighted, fully impressed by the ease and charm of his unrestrained conversation, to meet him at dinner the next evening. The dinner was an eminently social and attractive affair. Sixteen persons were present, including General and Mrs. Grant, Moses Grinnell, R. M. Blatchford, Henry D. Cooke and lady, Congressman Clarke and lady, Columbus Delano and lady, and General Wickham, ex-Confederate general. Dinner over, the gentlemen retired to the library to smoke and talk. The conversation soon turned upon military matters, suggested by a question of General Wickham to General Grant, as to whether the latter took part in the battle of Palo Alto, in Mexico. Grant responded that it was his lot to be there, as in all the other battles of the campaign. Wickham related his share in the Palo Alto engagement, and then both engaged in comparing notes about Scott's successful campaign, fighting each battle over again, to the extreme delight of the small audience around them. General Grant retired a few moments from the room, and in the interval General Wickham suggested that one of the party ask Grant on his return something about the famous campaign in the Wilderness, so that both military men might enter on familiar ground again. General Wickham, having commanded an important division in Lee's army, and being thoroughly acquainted with the points against which Grant hurled his legions, the conversation assumed a deeply interesting character, especially as General Grant entered with more than his accustomed vigor of description into the details of his great movement against Richmond. The dialogue to those around could not have possibly been directed into a more absorbing channel, and it is needless to say it was listened to throughout with the liveliest attention. When the story reached Appomattox Court House, both generals shook hands and expressed a cordial hope that a time would soon arrive when the soldiers of either army would meet in the same spirit of harmonious and fraternal feeling. Mrs. Grant presided at the table with all her quiet womanly grace, while Moses Grinnell engaged her attention with many humorous sallies about her prospective management at the White House. He wished to impress upon her the essential necessity of providing a good cook and steward for the Executive mansion, as they bore the same relative importance to a well conducted residence as a first-class captain and mate did to a ship. The dinner talk was all of a light and cheerful character, and seems to be remembered with peculiar pleasure by those who were there.

A Kentuckian's Opinion of the General—The Predicted Policy of the Incoming Administration.

From the Paris (Ky.) True Kentuckian (Dem.)

Mr. Wadsworth, the ablest radical in Kentucky, and certainly not the least probable recipient of official favor from the next administration, since he was so affectionately entitled by its chief on his memorable visit to Maysville, was at the Bourbon House some days since, and in conversation with several gentlemen he freely expressed his views on the political situation, and of what he believed would be the policy of Grant's *regime*. In short, it is quite likely that Mr. Wadsworth speaks to some extent "by the card," and he was too open and unreserved in the expression of his opinions to allow us to doubt for a moment the propriety of publishing them in substance.

Mr. Wadsworth said that the Legislature of Kentucky ought to make a move towards the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States combining universal suffrage and universal amnesty. This would bring back General Breckinridge and many of the best men in Kentucky, who are now in exile; and the Democrats, who alone would oppose the amendment, consider that a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

As the case now stands in Kentucky most of our office-holders will have to vacate their offices, which would be avoided by the amendment he suggested.

We asked him how it was proposed to turn them out of their offices. He replied that it would be done by Congress imposing heavy penalties for violations of the fourteenth amendment, and the United States courts declaring the acts of such officers as come under its proscription null and void. Of General Grant he spoke freely, and, of course, admiringly. He considers Grant a man of profound thought, and thinks that he will be found to possess fine administrative ability. He is "still water," but he is also "deep."

The *Kentuckian*, said Mr. Wadsworth, took the proper view of General Grant's probable course, and those Democrats who expected him to act unfaithfully to the radical party will be disappointed. The President elect has not the reticence that is generally attributed to him—that is, he hasn't got it quite so bad as is believed. He will not talk freely to newspaper correspondents who pump him for sensations, and who are quite as likely to give an unfaithful as a correct report of his views. But in the presence of his friends he does not hesitate to declare himself. He won't "speak out in meeting," unless it is in a meeting of friends. He is like the blood of St. Januarius, which warms and softens only on certain occasions.

Mr. Wadsworth thinks that Grant's own intentions, as well as his pledged honor in accepting the radical nomination, will cause him to carry out faithfully the wishes of the party that elected him. His idea of "having peace" is the one that prevailed before the age of enlightenment dawned upon the earth; when lords and knights took to themselves territory and vassals wherever they had power to seize them. It is simply that "the conquered must submit to the conquerors." In pursuance of this idea, Grant will appoint generals and other officers who will see that the reconstruction measures of Congress are strictly enforced, even in their most obnoxious features, thus affording free scope for Congress to experiment in military and nigger governments in the Southern States.

Mr. Wadsworth jocularly said to the stage-driver that when he got to be President he would see that the stage between Paris and Maysville made daylight trips. We remarked that it was not at all unlikely that Mr. Wadsworth might have control of the post route after March next. He said the office of Post-master-General was a laborious one and seemed to prefer that of Attorney-General.

As the stage passed off some one remarked that the Goodloes, Speeds, and other original Kentucky radicals would see to it that a 'latter-day saint" like Wadsworth did not receive the highest office bestowed on Kentucky. We, however, reminded him that Grant himself is a "latter-day saint," and was not known positively as a radical until it was clear that the Democrats would not bid for his support.

—The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says the proverb that "misfortunes never come singly" is illustrated in the case of Mr. Wing, who died last week at the De Witt House. His family reached Bangor during the destructive fire in that city, which swept away, among others, the store in which Mr. Wing had been a partner, and in which also were stored all his household goods, with other personal property. The loss was about $15,000.

—Two of the great universities of England, Cambridge and London, have opened their doors half way to women seeking a higher education, by offering examination certificates.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARIES.

More Important Arrests by the Police.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Dautechy, of the Eighth district, came across two fellows at Ninth and Wallace streets, each with a mammoth carpet-bag, out of which stuck some material which attracted his attention. He hailed them and had a conversation with them—asked them where they were going, and they replied to Baltimore by the 3 o'clock train. The fact that they were going in an exactly opposite direction to the depot strengthened his suspicions that they were not all right. They walked up Ninth street to Coates, and down Coates to Eighth, where Dautechy succeeded in delaying them for a time. He gave the signal for assistance, and in a few seconds Policeman Cahern arrived on the spot. The two fellows were then taken into custody and escorted to the station at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Here they gave the names of Peter Duffy and James Miller. On searching the carpet-bags, about $100 worth of silks, velvets, laces, ribbons, etc., were found. The prisoners offered no explanation as to how they had come into possession of such handsome material. Lieutenant Kelly then directed his men to search the neighborhood in which they were arrested, and see if any store had been robbed. After daylight one of the policemen returned, and reported that he had found the store of Moses Rosenbaum, at Eighth and Maple streets, had been entered by way of the rear shutter, and robbed of just such articles as were found in the custody of the prisoners. Mr. Rosenbaum was immediately notified, and, on coming to the station, identified the material as his property.

At 10 o'clock this morning Duffy and Miller were brought to the Central Station and exhibited to the police lieutenants, after which they were locked up for a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Two suspicious-looking characters were seen at three o'clock yesterday morning by Policemen Carson and Gordon, of the Ninth district, lurking around the vicinity of Broad and Green streets. The officers watched the fellows, who walked out Green to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Brandywine, and when the policemen arrived at that street the scamps had gone. All the gates on the north side were tried, and all being found secure, one of the policemen went on Green street, while the other remained on guard. The one on Green street aroused Joseph B. Conrow, Esq., and satisfied that no one was in his house, went into the yard, and looking over the fence separating Mr. Conrow's yard from No. 1514, which was occupied by Dr. Schenck, saw the scoundrels crouched down on the ground. The officers then jumped the fence and arrested the two fellows, who gave the names of George Levere and James Forrest. They stated that a case of necessity had compelled them to go into the yard. After being locked up in the Ninth District Station the policemen returned and found driven into the ground two "jimmies" and a hammer which is used in a painter's jack. Alderman Pancoast then committed them on the charge of attempted burglary. Last evening William M. Farnam, Esq., a resident on Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, repaired to the station and identified the hat and cap worn by the prisoners, and a cigar-case, which was found on one of them, as having been stolen from his house on Friday night last. The accused were given another hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and were again committed for trial.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Husband-beater—Negro Thieves—A Highway Robber—Caught in the Act.

—Sarah Smith, with her husband, occupies a dwelling on Somerset street, above Richmond. Sarah is evidently boss of the position, for on Saturday she whipped her husband pretty soundly. Having accomplished this much, she turned her attention to the furniture, out of which she made kindling wood. The husband had her arrested, and Alderman Neill held her in $600 for trial.

—On Saturday night two lads who were carrying coats on their arms were attacked at Seventh and St. Mary's streets, and relieved of the articles. Subsequently Policeman Smith, of the Fifth district, arrested Toos. and John Emerson and George Sharp (colored), on the charge of having committed the theft. They had pawned the coats, which await an owner at the Fifth District Station. The thieves were committed for trial by Alderman Patchel.

—On Saturday night John Kane attacked a Mrs. Quirk at Twenty-third and Market streets and knocked her down. He then attempted to steal her pocket-book, a bundle, and her shawl, but he was pounced upon by Schuylkill Harbor Policeman McCorkle, who marched him to the station. Alderman Jones sent him below in default of $2000 bail.

—Alexander Williams (colored), by means of skeleton keys effected an entrance into the office of Mr. Scofield, lumber and coal dealer, at Hestonville, and while "going through" the desk was caught by a policeman. Being given a hearing before Alderman Maule, he was sent to prison.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—A number of corporations held their annual elections for officers to-day. The following were some of the tickets carried:—

Home Insurance Company.—President, Francis N. Buck; Vice-President—Charles Richardson; Secretary, Williams I. Blanchard; Directors, Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, F. N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, Robert Pearce, George H. West, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John H. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

Provident Life and Trust Company.—President, Samuel R. Shipley; Vice-President, William C. Longstreth; Actuary, Rowland Parry; Directors, T. W. Brown, H. Haines, Charles F. Coffin.

Union Mutual Insurance Company.—President, Richard S. Smith; Secretary, John Moss; Directors, A. E. Borie, W. C. Kent, Henry Lewis, E. L. Clark, H. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook, W. D. Winsor, James L. Bewley.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.—President, Henry D. Sherrerd; Secretary, William Harper; Directors, Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, George H. Stuart, Samuel Grant, Jr., Thomas B. Watson, Henry G Freeman, Charles S. Lewis, George C. Carson, Edward C. Knight, John B. Austin, Christian J. Hoffman, Richard Dale Benson.

Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—President, F. Ratchford Starr; Vice-President, Thomas H. Montgomery; Secretary, Alexander W. Wister; Directors, F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro' Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

Spring Garden Insurance Company.—President, John H. Dohner; Secretary, Theo. M. Reger; Directors, John H. Dohnert, David Woelpper, Charles Field, Auley M. Park, N. L. Hatfield, M. D., William S. Frederick, Jesse Lee, George Landell, Henry M. Phillips, George W. Pomeroy, T. Wister Brown, Morton McMichael, Charles H. Rogers, Curwen Stoddart, Robert Looney, John R. Carver, George W. Hall, Owen B. Evans.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—President, Franklin A. Comly; Directors, John Jordan, Jr., J. Gillingham Fell, S. Morris Waln, William C. Ludwig, Ellwood Shannon, Edward C. Knight, Alfred Hunt, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton, Edward Roberts.

Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.—President, J. B. Moorhead; Directors, George Whitney, S. M. Felton, Wm. G. Moorhead, J. P. Dimpfel, J. W. Williamson, W. Herrick, Francis R. Cope, M. Baird, E. W. Clark, Charles Wheeler, George F. Tyler, Fisher Hazard.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.—President, Asa Packer; Directors, Chas. Hartshorne, Wm. W. Longstreth, Edward H. Trotter, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Gatzmer, David Thomas, Ashbel Welch, John N. Hutchinson, William L. Conyngham, Arlo Pardee, Edward Roberts, William A. Ingham.

Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Co.—President, John F. Biandy; Managers, A. E. Borie, Samuel J. Reeves, A. J. Derbyshire, Daniel R. Bennett, Jos H. Trotter; Treasurer and Secretary, Jos. Lapsley Wilson.

Philadelphia (Chesnut and Walnut) City Passenger Railway Company.—President, Coffin Colket. Directors—Charles Wister, Z. C. Howell, Amos Ellis, George Williams, A. E. Dougherty, W. H. Kemble.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company.—President, S. J. Megargee; Directors, H. L. Hornberger, R. Creswell, John E. Fox, Alfred Richardson, Thos. W. Ackley.

Chesnut Hill Railroad Company.—President, C. Colket; Secretary, H. K. Smith; Directors, W. L. Schaffer, F. N. Buck, N. Miller, D. Yeakel, M. Hass, H. M. Phillips, E. H. Weil, W. N. Colket, Joshua Comly, C. F. Platt, Jos. Patterson, O. H. Austin.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.—President, Charles E. Smith; Managers—H. P. McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Stephen Colwell; Treasurer, Samuel Bradford; Secretary, William H. Nebb.

THE COYLE MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation.

At noon to-day Coroner Daniels held an inquest on the body of Francis Coyle, who died yesterday morning at the hospital from the effects of a wound received in the forehead by a brick thrown by a man named Joe Carr, on Thursday night last while he (Coyle) was standing in the door of his tavern, at Twenty-sixth and South streets. The following testimony was adduced:—

Mrs. Annie Coyle sworn—I reside at No. 2141 Lombard street; on Thursday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he lighted his pipe to go to the front door of the tavern on South street; in about two seconds he returned, and said, "I'm murdered," and fell into my arms; the blood flew all over me; he was cut on the forehead between the eyes; he stated to me that it was Joe Carr who hit him with a brickbat; don't know that they had any quarrel together; they appeared to be on good terms; never saw Joe Carr, who is my brother, since; my husband was in liquor that night; Joe Carr came to me about a week ago and wanted me to give him a ring; I wouldn't give it to him; he insisted upon having it, and my husband said he should not beat me; they never spoke to each other afterwards; my husband handed me the piece of brick.

William Rafferty sworn—Have been boarding at Twenty-sixth and South streets; about half-past six o'clock on Thursday night Coyle and I were out; we came back, and he had a few words with his wife, and I and a man named Kelley went outside; Carr came along while we were sitting on the cellar door and picked up a brick; he stood with his back to the door, and when Coyle opened the door Carr hit him with a brick; Coyle then fell and I walked away; Carr was close to me when he picked up the brick; Coyle subsequently told me that he had been murdered by Joe Carr; there was not a word said by either Coyle or Carr.

James Kelley, who boarded at Coyle's, and was in company with William Rafferty, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Dr. E B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination; found a lacerated wound on forehead between the eyebrows, commencing at the upper part of nose, and extending directly upwards on the forehead for two inches; the bones beneath were comminuted—one piece had been removed at the hospital; another piece still remaining was forced inwards upon the brain; there was great congestion of the brain, particularly the posterior part; death resulted from congestion of the brain caused by the violences.

Dr. David Merritt testified that he was called to attend Coyle on Thursday evening; found a terrific wound on the forehead below the eyebrows; the bones all around it were crushed in; Dr. Pancoast came in and examined the injuries; Mrs. Coyle handed me the brick with which Coyle said that Carr had hit him.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from violence at the hands of Joseph Carr.

Carr has not been arrested.

ORGANIZED.—The Board of Directors of the Eighth School Section have organized by electing John H. Atwood President, and Alexander P. Colesberry Secretary.

The Board of School Directors of the Seventh section have organized by the unanimous re-election of Penrose Fell, Esq., as President. This is a deserved compliment to a gentleman who devotes all his time to school matters, and is a most efficient and faithful as well as courteous officer.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Mayor Fox this morning issued very positive directions to his police lieutenants to have all corner-loungers arrested. Any dereliction on the part of a policeman to make these arrests will be sufficient cause for his removal from the force.

RESCUED.—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning a drunken individual walked into the Delaware at Arch street, and was rescued from drowning by Patrick Manning, a private watchman employed on the Ericsson line of propellers.

LICENSES.—The following licenses were granted this morning by Mayor Fox:—Bartholomew Kennief, pawnbroker; and to Concert Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"Money is now fairly restored to a 7 per cent. currency rate, at which the supply to the brokers is nearly or quite equal to the demand. The effect of this change is to stimulate the already bullish feeling during the pressure in the railways and State bonds, and some of the miscellaneous shares, on the Stock Exchange, and to direct especial attention to the public funds of the United States, which closed at 108¾ premium for the 5 20s of 1867, and 112⅞ for the 1862s, as against 107¼ and 111¼, respectively, on Saturday, January 2. The other gold-bearing stocks were correspondingly advanced.

"The general trade of the city during the week was quite fair for the season, and somewhat ahead of last year in foreign merchandise. The customs receipts of the month, which is an index to the amount of foreign goods marketed, promise to exceed the $7,204,000 taken at New York last year about 20 per cent. We notice that at San Francisco, for the calendar year just closed, the customs were about a million of dollars in excess of 1867, while at New York they fell $487,000 short of the previous year. For the first six months of the current fiscal year, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1868, they are $3,241,403 ahead of the corresponding six months the year previous. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates, for all the ports for the whole fiscal year to end on 30th June, 1869, $175,000,000; Commissioner Wells, $170,000,000. We believe that if no financial legislation should take place at Washington calculated to disturb confidence or to interfere with the steadiness of trade—backed as the latter now is by ample grain and provision crops at the West, and a valuable, and in point of price, still rising cotton crop at the South—that both estimates will be exceeded. The business in the cotton market and on the Corn Exchange through the week past was active, and prices, with few exceptions, firm, and for cotton buoyant; but there is some drawback to this in the fact that prices have advanced out of the reach of present export orders. The limits on these, however, may soon be advanced by cable, so far as cotton is concerned. It is evident that the reduced crop estimates on this side have imparted great confidence to speculation, and induced some of our own mill-owners to increase their stocks for consumption."

From the Tribune.

"Money closed easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, and has assumed a decidedly easier tone. The rate on miscellaneous shares was per cent., with loans on Governments at 6 per cent. at the close.

"Commercial paper is more in demand, prime names selling at 8@10 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is firm on a basis of 109⅝ for prime bankers' 60 day bills, and 110⅜ for sight.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Jan 2.	Jan. 9.	
Specie	$20,736,127	$27 33[illegible],139	Inc. $6 643,608
Legal-tenders	48,896,421	51 041,121	Inc. 2 244 707
Total reserve	$69 632 543	$76 425 858	Inc. $8 893,315
Deposits	189,494 445	187 9[illegible],829	Inc. 7,418,094
Circulation	34 879 609	34 343 156	Dec. 25,453
Total liabilities	$214 870,054	$222 2[illegible] 695	Inc $7,462,611
25 per cent. res	53,747,51[illegible]	55,560,174	
Excess over legal reserve	15 918,29[illegible]	20,882,684	Inc. 4,947,635
Loans	259 690 057	258 792 562	Dec. 297,495

"The bank statement is favorable. Specie has increased $6,648,608; legal tenders, $2,244,707; circulation has decreased $35,453; deposits have increased $7,418,094. The total increase of legal reserve was $4,947,655."

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1869. DIARIES. 1869.
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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The House Repeals the Tenure-of-Office Act by a Vote of 119 to 47.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The Supreme Court

has just given a decision in the case of Bradley the distinguished lawyer of this city, who was disbarred by the District Court for alleged contempt towards Judge Fisher. Judge Wilson read an opinion of the majority in favor of restoring Bradley to his status as a practitioner, and Judge Miller read a dissenting opinion.

Repeal of the Tenure of Office Law.

Mr. Butler's bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act has been reintroduced in the House by Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, and is being rushed through under the previous question by a large majority.

LATER—THE ACT REPEALED.

The House has passed [Mr. Butler's bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. Yeas, 119; nays, 47.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad

is now under contract for grading, and workmen are engaged along its entire length, and it is expected that the road will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870. This will afford two lines between the South and Baltimore.

The city is more than ever infested with

Burglars

and other kinds of thieves. On Saturday night two wooden boxes, mailed from Richmond on that day, one for Baltimore and the other for Philadelphia, were taken from the mail wagon which conveys the Southern mail from the Potomac boat to the City Post Office and the Baltimore station; and a mail bag was also stolen from the mailing room of the Post Office. The bag and the empty boxes were found in an alley near the office, all the letters having been carried away except about a dozen, among which were two money order advices, one money order, and several drafts for money, which the robbers doubtless did not desire to present for payment.

Yesterday morning a keeper of a boarding-house, named Anson Gale, on being discovered robbing a tea store on his premises, made his escape, but took strychnine, and died in a half-hour afterwards.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A fire at Phelps, Ontario county, last night, destroyed property valued at $50,000; insured for $30,000.

NEWARK, Jan. 11.—A fire at Belleville, last night, destroyed property valued at $10,000. The chief losers were Messrs. Whitfield's grocery, Jackson's store, and Stevens' restaurant.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

A Young Cavalier

who hailed from Charleston, S. C., and stopped a few days ago at the Eutaw House, registering his name as P. M. Doneir, has been imprisoned for swindling.

He cut an extensive swell, lived sumptuously, ordered costly champagne, and pretended to represent the largest commercial firm in Charleston. Exciting sympathy for the South, he bought large amounts of goods, and also a suit of clothes, and got himself introduced to business men and fashionable circles. He was finally discovered, and is now in jail. He is twenty-three years old, and has numerous aliases.

Eleven thousand six hundred

Immigrants

arrived here during the past year from Europe.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	9½
Sprague	13	Victory	11½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	12
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	12½
Allens	12½	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12
Briggs	11	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	12	Oriental	12

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 16	Pocasset	4-4 15
Lawrence, C	4-4 15½	" F	3-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	14½
" G	7-8 12½	" R	13½
" M	3-4 11½	" O	12½
" H	3-8 10½	" N	11½
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15½	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 15½	"	8-4 42½
" L	4-4 13½	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 16	"	10-4 52½
" B	4-4 15½	Boot, S	15½
" H	4-4 13½	" O	13½
" L	4-4 13½	" H	11½
" V	3-4 12½	Appleton, A	4-4 16
" N	3-4 10½	Laconia, H	4-4 15½
Superior IXL	4-4 14	" B	13½
Shawmut, C	4-4 14½	" E	13½
Agawam, F	4-4 13½	Lyman, E	4-4 16
Stark, A	4-4 15½	" C	4-4 15
Massachusetts	4-4 14	" G	4-4 13
" BB	4-4 13½	Utica	4-4 20
" E	7-8 12½	Fremont, O	4-4 12½
Indian Head	4-4 16	Indian Orchard, A	16
"	3-4 12½	" G	13½
Exeter, A	4-4 13½	" BB	12½
" S	7-8 12½	" W	11½
Medford	4-4 14½	Great Falls, H	5-8 15
Augusta	4-4 14	" J	4-4 13½
"	7-8 12½	" M	13
Gilbon	4-4 13	" S	12
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	Cabot, A	4-4 14½
Kennebec	4-4 10½	" W	4-4 14½
Everett, AA	4-4 14	Dwight, A	4-4 14½
Shannon	4-4 14	" X	4-4 11½
Bedford, R	3-4 10½		
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9½		

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 25	Dwight	4-4 18
Wamsutta	4-4 22½	Ballou & Son	4-4 14½
"	5-4 30	"	7-8 12½
Tuscarora	4-4 20	Lonsdale	4-4 17
Williamsville	4-4 07.20	" Cambric	25
Bates	4-4 18	Hill	4-4 17
White Rock	4-4 17	"	7-8 15½
Forestdale	4-4 16	Bartlett	3-4 16
Indian River, X	12½	" 33-inch	14½
" XX	13	" 31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Sp'm Mills	4-4 16
" XX	15	" 33-inch	14½
Masonville	4-4 17½	" 31-inch	13½
Blackstone	4-4 15½	Great Falls, J	7-8 12½
Hope	4-4 16½	" K	4-4 14
Langdon	4-4 14½	" P	7-8 13½
" 42-inch	18	" Q	4-4 17½
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	4-4 12
Wauregan	4-4 17	Waltham, X	13½
Pepperell	6-4 30	" 42-inch	16½
"	8-4 45	"	8-4 42½
"	9-4 50	"	9-4 50
"	10-4 55	"	10-4 56
Utica	7-8 20	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4 14½
"	4-4 22½	Bay Mills	4-4 20
"	9-4 62½	Putnam, A	4-4 12½
"	10-4 67½	" B	7-8 11½
Boot, R	6-4 10½	Green, G	4-4 13
" B	4-4 14½	Amoskeag, A	4-4 14½
" W	10-4 18	"	7-8 12½
Androscoggin	4-4 7½	Whitensville	4-4 16
Canoe	3-4 8½	"	7-8 14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Hartford	13
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	12½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	15

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	23	Whittenton, A	20
York	22½	" BB	17
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	15	Eagle	14
Hamilton	22½	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Fortieth Congress—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan urging the passage of the Copper Tariff bill now pending in the Senate. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) presented the memorial of professors in mining schools and others, fifty in number, praying for the appointment of a commission to visit the mines of Europe, and report upon the mode of treating the ores containing the precious metals. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Mining.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) presented the petition of citizens of Georgia, setting forth that it is impossible for an avowed Union man to live in the rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidation and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the Fourteenth amendment are constantly occurring; and that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the extension of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa) presented a memorial praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States may be amended so as to acknowledge Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler of mankind, and the revealed will as the supreme authority." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rice (Ark.) presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also a joint resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas, for aid to build a railroad along the west side of the Mississippi river. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented a memorial in favor of the House bill fixing the duty on copper.

Mr. Trumbull also presented the credentials of H. B. M. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, which were read and referred to Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, recommending that the New York and London Telegraph Company have permission to land its cable upon the shores of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ela (N. H.), to provide stationery for Congress and the several departments. To Committee on Printing.

By Mr. Stevens (N. H.), to regulate the rank of the medical staff of the navy. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Eliot (Mass.) to regulate and protect the fur seal trade at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska territory. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Robinson (N. Y.), to provide for the improvement of the harbor of New York, by removing obstructions therefrom, and to secure the erection of substantial piers and docks therein. To Committee on Commerce.

The bill proposes to appropriate $5,000,000 per annum, from January 1, 1869, for the improvement of the harbor of New York, for removing obstructions therefrom, and building substantial piers and docks on the water front of Brooklyn and New York. If that sum exceeds five per cent. on the customs receipts of the port, then only five per cent. thereof to be appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury, Collector of the Port, Governor of the State of New York, and Mayors of Brooklyn and New York, are to constitute a board, under the direction of which the appropriations are to be expended.

By Mr. Churchill (Ohio), to exempt canal boats from the payment of tonnage dues. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), to authorize the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Lincoln (N. Y.), to restore Lieutenant Charles H. Pendleton to his grade in the active service of the Navy. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, to amend the act of July 27, 1868, regulating pensions to widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. To Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Morrell (Pa.), to incorporate the Government Anthracite Railroad. To Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. Scofield (Pa.), to relieve from liability the securities of distillers of petroleum when the principals have failed in consequence of the removal of the tax on oil at last session. To Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), to authorize gold contracts on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes. To same committee.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	156⅛	Western Union T.	83¼
N. Y. and E. R	38⅝	Cleveland and Tol	104⅛
Phil. and Read. R	94⅝	Tol. & Wabash R	61¾
Mich. S and N. I. R	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. com	72⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	84¾	Adam Express Co	48¾
Chi. and N. W. com	83¼	Wells, Fargo & Co	25
Chic. and N. W. prf	86⅞	U. S. Express Co	42
Chi. and R. I. R	126⅞	Tennessee 6s	69¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi	120½	Gold	135⅛
Pa. M. Steam. Co	123¾	Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1700 Leh RR g l	32	88¼	
$100	do	88¼	
$1000 Pch N 6s '82	68⅝		
$100 5-20s '67	cp. s5wn	109	
$500 U S 10-40s	s5wn	107	
$100 City 6s, New		100¾	
6 sh C & Am		129	
17 sh Penna R		56	
5	do	56	
100	do	30ds. strf.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 Cityes, New		1.	100¾
100 sh Penna RR		b30.	56
12	do		56
29	do		56
1	do		56⅞
20 sh N Liberty Gas			2d⅝
100 sh Read		2d	47¾
20	do	d. b c.	47
100	do	b10.	47¾
100	do	c.	47¾
14	do	trf.	47¾
100	do	b5.	47⅝
20	do	d. b. s2wn	47½
6	do	trf.	47⅝

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CH